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THIRTY-EIGHT  
LATIN STORIES

5th Edition

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*Designed to Accompany*  
**WHEELOCK'S LATIN**  
(6th Edition Revised)

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BY ANNE H. GROTON AND JAMES M. MAY

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COMPOSED BY  
ANNE H. GROTON AND JAMES M. MAY



Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.

Wauconda, Illinois USA



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**Thirty-eight Latin Stories**  
**Designed to Accompany Wheelock's Latin**

Anne H. Groton and James M. May

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**Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.**  
1000 Brown Street  
Wauconda, IL 60084 USA  
[www.bolchazy.com](http://www.bolchazy.com)

Fifth edition, 1995  
Reprinted with corrections, 2004

Printed in United States  
**2007**  
by United Graphics

**ISBN 978-0-86516-289-1**

Library of Congress Catalog Number  
86-71229

These thirty-eight Latin stories are designed specifically for use with Frederic M. Wheelock's Latin: An Introductory Course based on Ancient Authors. The first eighteen are our own compositions, often inspired by Ovid; each recounts a tale from classical mythology. The last twenty are adaptations of passages (ones that we find interesting as well as instructive) from Caesar, Catullus, Cicero, Horace, Livy, Petronius, Pliny, Quintilian, Sallust, Terence, and Vergil. Poetry has been recast as prose. We have drawn heavily upon Cicero since he is the author most frequently represented in Wheelock's *Loq. Audiat* and *Immutat*, for which our stories, gradually increasing in complexity, are intended to be translations. For the most part, the vocabulary and the grammar to which students would have been introduced by the time they reached a particular chapter in Wheelock's any unfamiliar words or constructions are explained in the marginal notes, which also supply background information necessary for understanding the stories. To aid students, we have marked all long vowels with macrons and included a glossary at the back of the book.

**FOR OUR STUDENTS AT ST. OLAF COLLEGE**

## FOREWORD TO THE FIFTH EDITION

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These thirty-eight Latin stories are designed specifically for use with Frederic M. Wheelock's *Latin: An Introductory Course Based on Ancient Authors*. The first eighteen are our own compositions, often inspired by Ovid; each recounts a tale from classical mythology. The last twenty are adaptations of passages (ones that we find interesting as well as instructive) from Caesar, Catullus, Cicero, Horace, Livy, Petronius, Pliny, Quintilian, Sallust, Terence, and Vergil. Poetry has been recast as prose. We have drawn heavily upon Cicero since he is the author most frequently represented in Wheelock's *Locī Antīquī* and *Immūtātī*, for which our stories, gradually increasing in complexity, are intended to be preparation. For the most part, the vocabulary and the grammatical constructions used in each story are those to which students would have been introduced by the time they reached a particular chapter in Wheelock; any unfamiliar words or constructions are explained in the marginal notes, which also supply background information necessary for understanding the stories. To aid students, we have marked all long vowels with macrons and included a glossary at the back of the book.



It is our hope that these stories, most of which we have already used with success in our beginning Latin classes at Saint Olaf College, will be a valuable supplement to an excellent textbook and will help students make the transition from memorizing vocabulary and grammatical rules, to reading and appreciating "real" Latin. We are grateful to our anonymous reader, who generously donated his time and expertise to make the stories as free of errors and barbarisms as possible; any mistakes that remain are our own.

In our third, revised edition we have endeavored to incorporate the suggestions of several friends and colleagues (especially Richard A. LaFleur and Stephen G. Daitz) who have used this book in their classes. To that end we have added a table of contents, a short introduction to each story, line-numbering, and vocabulary inadvertently omitted in the previous editions.

We have opted to include only a few additional grammatical glosses. It is our conviction that in order for our students to learn to read Latin more effectively, they must, as soon as possible in their careers, confront passages that, though difficult, are nevertheless representative of Latin syntax and idiom.

Finally, we have attempted to rid the text of typographical errors and to supply any missing macrons.

We are indebted to John T. Ramsey of the University of Illinois at Chicago, whose suggestions for improving our book provided the impetus for this fourth, revised edition.

Publication of a new edition of *Wheelock's Latin* by Richard A. LaFleur has led us to revise our book of readings once again. The early stories now contain more verbs in the imperfect tense (previously not introduced until chapter 15), while the later stories contain more numerals (previously not introduced until chapter 40). Thanks to the longer vocabulary lists in the revised Wheelock, we have had to gloss fewer words than before.

It has not been necessary to replace any of our original thirty-eight selections with a different story. Our most drastic revision, the opening of "Hannibal and the Romans Fight to a Draw," involves just two sentences and results in a version more faithful to Livy's style and diction.

We appreciate the thoughtfulness of Prof. LaFleur in keeping us informed of his progress and sending us the proofs of his sixth edition, revised, so that we could prepare our fifth edition.



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# PANDORA'S BOX

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Verbs; The First & Second Conjugations: Present Infinitive, Indicative, & Imperative Active;

Nouns & Cases; First Declension;

Agreement of Adjectives;

Second Declension: Masculine

Nouns & Adjectives; Apposition

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTERS 1–3

The story of Pandora and her curiosity is one of the most famous tales from classical mythology. Hesiod, an ancient Greek writer, presents this version of the myth in his long didactic poem, *Works and Days*.

- Īapetus duōs fīliōs, Promētheum et Epimētheum, habet. Promētheus est vir magnae sapientiae; Epimētheus est vir sine sapientiā. Iuppiter Epimētheō bellam fēminam, Pandōram, dat. Promētheus Epimētheum dē Pandōrā saepe  
5 monet: "Ō Epimētheu, errās! Perīculum nōn vidēs. Nōn dēbēs fēminam accipere." Epimētheus Pandōram amat; dē perīculō nōn cōgitat. Iuppiter Epimētheō arcam dat; nōn licet arcam aperīre. Sed Pandōra est cūriōsa: "Quid in arcā est? Multa pecūnia? Magnus numerus gemmārum?"  
10 Fēmina arcam aperit. Multae fōrmae malī prōvolant et errant! Sed Pandōra spem in arcā cōservat. Etiam sī vīta plēna malōrum est, spem semper habēmus.

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Īapetus, -ī, m.:** Iapetus, one of the 12 Titans, children of Earth (Gaea) and Heaven (Uranus)

**duōs:** two

**Promētheus, -eī, m.:** Prometheus; the name means "one who thinks ahead"

**Epimētheus, -eī** (vocative **Epimētheu**), **m.:** Epimetheus; the name means "one who thinks afterwards"

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter, king of the gods (3rd declension)

**bellam:** pretty, charming

**Pandōra, -ae, f.:** Pandora, first woman ever created; made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command; given beauty, skills, intelligence, and other gifts by each of the gods; her name means "the all-gifted one"

**perīculum, -ī, n.:** danger (2nd declension neuter)

**accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus** (3rd -iō conjugation): to receive; accept

**arca, -ae, f.:** box, chest

**licet:** it is permitted (+ infinitive)

**aperiō, -īre, aperuī, apertus** (4th conjugation): to open; **aperit** = she opens

**cūriōsa:** curious, inquisitive

**gemma, -ae, f.:** jewel, gem

**malum, -ī, n.:** bad thing, evil, misfortune (2nd declension neuter)

**prōvolō (1):** to fly out, rush forth

**spēs, speī** (accusative **spem**), **f.:** hope, the one good thing in Pandora's box; it remains there forever, helping to make human life bearable (5th declension)

**etiam** (adverb): even

**plēna:** full (+ genitive)

5

10



# THE TRAGIC STORY OF PHAËTHON

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Second Declension Neuters;*

*Adjectives;*

*Present Indicative of Sum;*

*Predicate Nouns & Adjectives; Substantive Adjectives*

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 4

*This myth illustrates the foolishness of attempting a task before one is prepared for it.*

- Phaëthon est fīlius Phoebī. Amīcus Phaëthontis dē fāmā  
dīvīnae orīginis dubitat: "Nōn es fīlius deī. Nōn habēs  
dōna deōrum. Nōn vērā est tua fābula." Magna īra Phaë-  
thontem movet: "Fīlius deī sum! Phoebe, dā signum!"  
5 vocat Phaëthon. Phoebus puerum auscultat et sine morā  
volat dē caelō. "Ō mī filī, quid dēsīderās?" Phoebus rogat.  
"Pecūniam? Sapientiam? Vītā sine cūrīs?" Respondet  
Phaëthon, "Habēnās habēre et currum sōlis agere dēsīde-  
rō." Ō stulte puer! Malum est tuum cōnsilium. Nōn dēbēs  
10 officia deōrum dēsīderāre. Phoebus fīlium monet, sed puer  
magna perīcula nōn videt. Equī valent; nōn valet Phaë-  
thon. Currus sine vērō magistrō errat in caelō. Quid  
vidēmus? Dē caelō cadit Phaëthon. Ō mala fortūna!



## VOCABULARY:

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**Phaëthon, -ontis** (accusative **-ontem**), m.: Phaëthon (3rd declension)

**Phoebus, -ī**, m.: Phoebus, the sun-god

**dīvīnus, -a, -um**: divine

**orīgō, orīginis**, f.: origin (3rd declension)

**dubitō (1)**: to doubt, be doubtful

**deus, -ī**, m.: god

**fābula, -ae**, f.: story, tale

**moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus**: to move

**signum, -ī**, n.: sign, proof

**auscultō (1)**: to listen to, hear

**volō (1)**: to fly

**caelum, -ī**, n.: heaven, sky

**dēsīderō (1)**: to desire

**rogō (1)**: to ask, inquire

**respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus**: to answer

**habēna, -ae**, f.: strap; (plural) reins

**currus, -ūs** (accusative **-um**), m.: chariot (4th declension)

**sōl, sōlis**, m.: the sun (3rd declension)

**agō, agere, ēgī, āctus** (3rd conjugation): to drive

**equus, -ī**, m.: horse

**cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus** (3rd conjugation): to fall; **cadit** = he falls

5

10

# THE ADVENTURES OF IO

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*First & Second Conjugations:*

*Future & Imperfect;*

*Adjectives in -er*

---

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 5

*A myth that explains the reason behind a natural phenomenon, as the following story does, is called "aetiological."*

Iuppiter, rēx deōrum, pulchram Īō amābat, sed ĩram ĩlūnō-  
nis metuēbat. Mūtāvit igitur fōrmam Īōnis: "Īlūnō nōn  
fēminam, sed bovem vidēbit," Iuppiter cōgitābat. Īlūnō nōn  
stulta erat: "Habēsne dōnum, mī vir? Dabisne bellam  
5 bovem ĩlūnōnī? Dā, sī mē amās!" Iuppiter igitur ĩlūnōnī  
bovem dedit. Cum bove remanēbat magnus custōs, Argus.  
Argus centum oculōs habēbat. Mercurius Argum superā-  
vit, sed Īō nōndum lībera erat: malus asīlus cum bove  
manēbat. Īō errābat per terrās; multōs populōs vidēbat, sed  
10 vēram fōrmam suam nōn habēbat. Misera fēmina! Habē-  
bisne semper fōrmam bovis? Nōnne satis est tua poena?

Īra ĩlūnōnis nōn perpetua erat: Iuppiter Īōnī hūmānam  
fōrmam dedit; tum Īō fīlium genuit. Centum oculōs Argī  
vidēbitis in caudā pāvōnis.



## VOCABULARY:

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**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter (3rd declension)

**rēx, rēgis, m.:** king (3rd declension)

**deus, -ī, m.:** god

**Īō, Īōnis, Īōnī, Īō, f.:** Io, a Greek maiden (3rd declension)

**Īūnō, Īūnōnis, Īūnōnī, f.:** Juno, Jupiter's wife (3rd declension)

**metuō, -ere, metuī** (3rd conjugation): to fear

**mūtō (1):** to change; **mūtāvit** = he changed (perfect tense)

**bōs, bovis, bovī, bovem, bove, f.:** cow (3rd declension)

**erat:** she was (imperfect tense of **est**)

5

**dedit:** he gave (perfect tense of **dat**)

**cum** (preposition + ablative): with

**custōs, -tōdis, m.:** guard, watchman (3rd declension)

**Argus, Argī, m.:** Argus, large monster

**centum** (indeclinable adjective): one hundred

**Mercurius, -iī, m.:** Mercury, the messenger-god

**superāvit:** he conquered, overcame (perfect tense of **superat**)

**nōndum** (adverb): not yet

**asīlus, -ī, m.:** gadfly

**per** (preposition + accusative): through

**terra, -ae, f.:** land, country

**suus, -a, -um:** her own

10

**miser, misera, miserum:** unfortunate, wretched

**nōnne:** introduces a question expecting a positive answer

**perpetuus, -a, -um:** perpetual

**gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus** (3rd conjugation): to produce, give birth to;

**genuit** = she gave birth to (perfect tense)

**cauda, -ae, f.:** tail

**pāvō, pāvōnis, m.:** peacock (3rd declension)



# THE CURSE OF ATREUS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

**Sum:** Future & Imperfect Indicative

**Possum:** Present, Future, &

Imperfect Indicative;

Complementary Infinitive

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 6

*The sad fate of Atreus and his family was a popular subject in ancient literature, especially Greek and Roman tragedy.*

- Filiū Pelopis erant Atreus Thyestēsque. Thyestēs uxōrem Atreī corrumpit; tum Atreus vitium invenit et tolerāre nōn potest. Īnsidiās igitur contrā frātre[m] cōgitat: "Sum plēnus īrae! Quārē filiōs parvōs meī frātris necābō secābōque. Tum membra coquam et Thyestae cēnam dabō." Necat puerōs; Thyestēs suōs filiōs mortuōs in mēnsā videt. Ō miser Thyestē! Nihil nunc habēs. Sed, ō Atreu, propter tua magna vitia filiū tuī magnās poenās dabunt. In animīs filiōrum tuōrum manēbit tua culpa antīqua; erit perpetua. Quid dēbēmus dē tuīs īnsidiīs cōgitāre, ō Atreu? Tuam īram nōn poterās superāre; mala igitur erit semper tua fāma. Tē tuamque vītā paucī bonī laudābunt, sed multī culpābunt.

## VOCABULARY:

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**Pelops, Pelopis**, m.: Pelops, mythical Greek king (3rd declension)

**Atreus, -eī** (vocative **Atreu**), m.: Atreus (2nd/3rd declension)

**Thyestēs, -ae** (vocative **Thyestē**), m.: Thyestes (1st declension)

**corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus** (3rd conjugation): to seduce

**uxor, uxōris** (accusative **-em**), f.: wife (3rd declension)

**inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus** (4th conjugation): to find, discover

**tolerō (1)**: to bear, tolerate

**contrā** (preposition + accusative): against

**frāter, -tris** (accusative **-trem**), m.: brother (3rd declension)

**necō (1)**: to kill

**secō, -āre, secuī, sectus**: to cut up

**membrum, -ī**, n.: limb, part of the body

**coquō, -ere, coxī, coctus** (3rd conjugation): to cook; **coquam** = I will cook

**cēna, -ae**, f.: dinner, meal

**suus, -a, -um**: his own

**mortuus, -a, -um**: dead

**mēnsa, -ae**, f.: table

**miser, misera, miserum**: unfortunate, wretched

5



# CLEOBIS AND BITON

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Third Declension Nouns*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 7

*The Greek historian Herodotus records this tale; statues sculpted in honor of Cleobis and Biton can be seen today in the museum at Delphi.*

- Cleobis Bitōnque erant filiū Cŷdippēs. Cŷdippē erat sacerdos deae Iūnōnis. Vidēre magnam statuam Iūnōnis Cŷdippē dēsiderābat. Sed procul erat statua, et Cŷdippē ambulāre nōn poterat; puerī bovēs nōn habēbant. Cleobis
- 5 Bitōnque Cŷdippēn amābant; ipsī igitur plaustrum tractābant. Labor erat arduus, sed filiū Cŷdippēs rōbustī erant. Nunc Cŷdippē statuam vidēre poterat; quārē Iūnōnī supplicāvit: "Ō pulchra dea! Cleobis Bitōnque bonōs mōrēs et virtūtem habent. Dā igitur meīs filiīs optimum praemium."
- 10 Propter precēs Cŷdippēs Iūnō puerīs sine morā mortem sine dolōre dedit. Cleobis Bitōnque nunc beātī in perpetuā pāce sunt.



## VOCABULARY:

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**Cleobis, -is, m.:** Cleobis, a Greek youth

**Bitōn, -ōnis, m.:** Biton, Cleobis' brother

**Cy̅dippē, -ippēs, -ippae, -ippēn, f.:** Cydippe

**sacerdōs, -dōtis, f.:** priestess

**Iūnō, -ōnis, f.:** Juno, queen of the gods

**statua, -ae, f.:** statue

**dēsīderō (1):** to desire

**procul** (adverb): far away

**ambulō (1):** to walk

**bōs, bovis, m.:** ox

**ipsī:** (they) themselves (m. pl. nominative)

**plaustrum, -ī, n.:** wagon, cart

**tractō (1):** to pull

**arduus, -a, -um:** steep, difficult, hard

**rōbustus, -a, -um:** strong, hardy

**supplicō (1):** to pray to (+ dative object); **supplicāvit** = she prayed to  
(perfect tense)

**optimus, -a, -um:** best

**praemium, -iī, n.:** reward

**prex, precis, f.:** prayer

**mors, mortis, f.:** death

**dolor, -ōris, m.:** pain, grief

**dedit:** gave (perfect tense of **dat**)

**beātus, -a, -um:** happy, fortunate

5

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# LAOCOÖN AND THE TROJAN HORSE

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Third Conjugation:*

*Present Infinitive,*

*Present, Future, & Imperfect Indicative, Imperative*

---

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 8

*This story is the source of the well-known adage "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts."*

- Graecī cum Trōiānīs bellum gerēbant. Magnum equum ligneum sub portīs urbis Trōiae nocte relinquunt. Trōiānī equum ibi inveniunt. "Graecī equum Minervae dēdicant," dicunt. "Sī dōnum Graecōrum ad templum deae dūcēmus, 5 pācem habēbimus et vītā bonae fortūnae agēmus." Sed Lāocoön, sacerdos magnae virtūtis sapientiaeque, audet populum monēre: "Sine ratiōne cōgitātis, ō Trōiānī! Sī cōpiae in equō sunt, magnō in periculō erimus. Numquam dēbētis Graecīs crēdere, nam Graecī semper sunt falsī."
- 10 Tum equum hastā tundit. Īra Minervae magna est; dea duōs serpentēs ex marī mittit. Ō miser Lāocoön! Tē tuōs-que duōs filiōs malī serpentēs strangulant! Trōiānī deam timent; equum in urbem dūcunt. Ratiō Lāocoöntis Trōiānōs nihil docet.



## VOCABULARY:

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**cum** (preposition + ablative): with

**Trōiānī, -ōrum**, m. pl.: Trojans, inhabitants of Troy, an ancient city in Asia Minor

**equus, -ī**, m.: horse

**ligneus, -a, -um**: of wood, wooden

**urbs, urbis**, f.: city

**Trōia, -ae**, f.: Troy

**nox, noctis**, f.: night (ablative **nocte** = at night)

**relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus**: to leave behind

**inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus** (4th conjugation): to find, discover

**Minerva, -ae**, f.: Minerva, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek goddess Athena

**dēdicō (1)**: to dedicate

**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus**: to say

**templum, -ī**, n.: temple

5

**Lāocoön, -öntis**, m.: Laocoön, priest of Neptune at Troy

**sacerdōs, -dōtis**, m.: priest

**crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus**: to trust (+ dative object)

**nam** (conjunction): for

**falsus, -a, -um**: false, deceitful

**hasta, -ae**, f.: spear (ablative **hastā** = with a spear)

10

**tundō, -ere, tutudī, tūnsus**: to hit, strike

**duōs**: two (m. pl. accusative of **duo, duae, duo**)

**serpēns, -entis**, m.: snake, sea-serpent

**marī**: ablative of **mare, maris**, n., sea

**mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus**: to send

**miser, misera, miserum**: unfortunate, wretched

**strangulō (1)**: to strangle, choke

**timeō, -ēre, timuī**: to fear, be afraid of

**in** (preposition + accusative): into

# NISUS AND EURYALUS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Demonstratives Hic, Ille, Iste; Special -ius Adjectives*

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 9

*The legendary friendship between Nisus and Euryalus is the subject of a moving episode in the Aeneid, Vergil's great Roman epic.*

Aenēas Trōiānōs contrā Rutulōs dūcēbat. Dum nox erat et cōpiae dormiēbant, ducēs Trōiānōrum in castrīs cōsiliū habēbant. Ad hōs Nīsus Euryalusque, iuvenēs Trōiānī, audent venīre. "Ō magnī virī," dīcit Nīsus, "sī mē cum  
5 Euryalō ad castra Rutulōrum mittētis, nōn solum multōs hominēs necābimus, sed etiam multam praedam ex illīs rapiēmus; somnus enim istōs habet." "Animōs virtūtem-que hōrum iuvenum laudō!" exclāmat Iūlus, fīlius Aenēae illīus. "Valēte!"

10 Nunc veniunt Nīsus Euryalusque in castra Rutulōrum. Necant ūnum, tum multōs aliōs. Euryalus ōrnāmenta ūnīus, galeam alterīus, rapit. Cum hāc praedā fugiunt. Sed Volcēns, dux Rutulōrum, illōs Trōiānōs videt et aliōs Rutulōs vocat. Splendor istīus galeae illōs ad  
15 Euryalum dūcit. Nīsus hunc in periculō videt et audet amīcum servāre. Necat Volcentem, sed iste antea Euryalum necat. Tum aliī Nīsum vīcunt; hic super corpus Euryalī cadit.

Hanc fābulam tōtam Vergilius scrībet et hīs Trōiānīs  
20 fāmam perpetuam dabit.



## VOCABULARY:

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**Aenēās, Aenēae**, m.: Aeneas, famous Trojan, ancestor of the Romans

**Trōiānus, -a, -um**: Trojan; **Trōiānī, -ōrum**, m. pl.: the Trojans, former inhabitants of Troy, now trying to establish a new home in Italy

**contrā** (preposition + accusative): against

**Rutulī, -ōrum**, m. pl.: Rutulians, ancient inhabitants of Latium, the area of Italy around Rome

**nox, noctis**, f.: night

**dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus** (4th conjugation): to sleep, be asleep

**dux, ducis**, m.: leader

**castra, -ōrum**, n. pl.: camp (military)

**cōsilium, -iī**, n.: meeting for deliberation, planning session

**Nīsus, -ī**, m.: Nisus, a Trojan soldier

**Euryalus, -ī**, m.: Euryalus, a Trojan soldier

**iuvenis, -is**, m.: young man, youth

**veniō, -īre, vēmī, ventus** (4th conjugation): to come

**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus**: to say

**cum** (preposition + ablative): with

**mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus**: to send

5

**praeda, -ae**, f.: loot

**rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptus** (3rd -iō conjugation): to snatch

**somnus, -ī**, m.: sleep

**exclāmō (1)**: to cry out, call out

**Iūlus, -ī**, m.: Iulus, son of Aeneas

10

**ōrnāmentum, -ī**, n.: decoration, fancy clothing

**galea, -ae**, f.: helmet

**fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus** (3rd -iō conjugation): to flee

**Volcēns, -entis**, m.: Volcens, Rutulian leader

**splendor, -ōris**, m.: brightness, shine

15

**anteā** (adverb): before, earlier

**super** (preposition + accusative): above, on top of

**cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus**: to fall (dead)

**fābula, -ae**, f.: story, tale

**Vergilius, -iī**, m.: Publius Vergilius Maro (70–19 B.C.), a renowned Latin poet

# AURORA AND TITHONUS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Fourth Conjugation & -iō Verbs  
of the Third

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 10

*This myth features a supernatural transformation like those described by the Roman poet Ovid in his colorful **Metamorphoses**.*

Aurōra dea Tīthōnum, virum pulchrum, amābat. Venit igitur ad Iovem: "Ō rēx deōrum," dīcit, "audī mē! Meus Tīthōnus nōn est deus; post paucōs annōs ad senectūtem veniet. Sī vītā perpetuam huic dabis, tē semper laudābō."

- 5 Stulta Aurōra! Magnum perīculum illīus dōnī nōn vidēs. Immortālītātem Tīthōnō dat Iuppiter, sed ille, dum vīvit, senēscit. Tempus fugit: nunc Aurōra bella, Tīthōnus nōn bellus est. Corpus rūgōsum curvumque iam nōn valet; sapientia in animō nōn manet. Quid Aurōra faciet? Pote-
- 10 ritne fōrmam Tīthōnō restituere? Cōgitat et cōnsilium capit: "Ō Tīthōne, mī amor! Tē vertam in cicādam; tum garrīre sine culpā poteris. Hāc in cāveā vīvēs, et tē semper amābō."



## VOCABULARY:

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**Aurōra, -ae, f.:** Aurora, goddess of the dawn

**Tīthōnus, -ī, m.:** Tithonus, a Trojan prince

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter, king of the gods

**annus, -ī, m.:** year

5

**immortālītās, -tātis, f.:** immortality

**senēscō, -ere, senuī:** to grow old

**rūgōsus, -a, -um:** wrinkled

**curvus, -a, -um:** curved, bent

**iam nōn** (adverb) = no longer

**restituō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtus:** to restore

10

**vertō, -ere, vertī, versus:** to turn, change

**cicāda, -ae, f.:** cricket, grasshopper

**garriō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to babble, make incomprehensible sounds

**cavea, -ae, f.:** cage

# ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Personal Pronouns **Ego, Tū, & Is;**

Demonstratives **Is & Īdem**

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 11

*This memorable tale about the blinding of Polyphemus comes from the **Odyssey**, one of the two great Greek epics attributed to Homer.*

Post bellum Trōiānum venit Ulixēs cum XII virīs ad terram  
Cyclōpum. In cavernā bonum cāseum inveniunt. Dum  
eum edunt, Cyclōps Polyphēmus in eandem cavernam  
magnās ovēs dūcit et Graecōs videt: "Quid vōs facitis in  
5 meā cavernā? Poenās dabit, sī mala cōnsilia in animō  
habētis." "Trōiā nāvigāmus," Ulixēs eī dīcit. "Quid tū nōbīs  
dabis?" Polyphēmus autem exclāmat: "Stulte! Quid vōs, tū  
tuīque cārī, mihi dabit?" Sine morā paucōs virōs capit  
editque! Tum rogat, "Quid tibi nōmen est?" Ulixēs respon-  
10 det, "Nēmō." Dum somnus Polyphēmum superat, Graecī  
īnsidiās faciunt. Tignum in flammā acuunt et in oculum  
istīus mittunt. Ō miser Polyphēme! Tibi nōn bene est. Aliī  
Cyclōpēs veniunt, sed vērūm perīculum nōn sentiunt:  
"Nēmō mē necat!" Polyphēmus vocat. "Bene!" iī dīcunt.  
15 "Valē!" Graecī igitur ex cavernā fugere possunt. Caecus  
Cyclōps haec verba audit: "Valē! Ego nōn Nēmō, sed  
Ulixēs sum!"

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Trōiānus, -a, -um:** Trojan

**Ulixēs, -is, m.:** Ulysses, a crafty Greek hero

**Cyclōps, -ōpis, m.:** Cyclops, a one-eyed giant

**caverna, -ae, f.:** cave

**cāseus, -ī, m.:** cheese

**edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus:** to eat

**Polyphēmus, -ī, m.:** Polyphemus, name of a Cyclops

**ovis, -is, f.:** sheep

5

**Trōia, -ae, f.:** Troy, city in Asia Minor (**Trōiā** = ablative of place from which)

**nāvigō (1):** to sail

**exclāmō (1):** to cry out, call out

**rogō (1):** to ask, inquire

**respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus:** to answer

10

**somnus, -ī, m.:** sleep

**tignum, -ī, n.:** log, stick, trunk of a tree

**flamma, -ae, f.:** flame

**acuō, -ere, acuī, acūtus:** to sharpen

**miser, misera, miserum:** unfortunate, wretched

**bene est:** it goes well, things go well (for someone)

**caecus, -a, -um:** blind

15



# A GIFT BEARING GREEKS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Perfect Active System  
of All Verbs*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 12

*The Trojan Horse was one of the most ingenious military stratagems of all time.*

In Asiā erat magna urbs, Trōia. Ibi rēx Priamus vīvēbat. Paris, filius illius, Helenam, pulchram fēminam Graecam, cēperat. Propter hoc vitium multī Graecī ad Asiam vēnerant et diū cum Trōiānīs bellum acerbum gesserant. Mūrōs  
5 autem urbis superāre nōn potuerant. Sed tum Epēus, ūnus ex Graecīs, eīs hoc cōnsilium dedit: "Sī magnum equum ligneum faciēmus et Trōiānīs dabimus, eōs vincere poterimus; Graecōs enim in equō condiderimus."

"Nōs bene docuistī," Graecī dīxērunt et istās īnsidiās  
10 sine morā fēcērunt. Post bellum Aenēās, dux Trōiānus, dīxit, "Cōpiās in equō nōn vīdimus; eum in urbem dūximus. Graecī igitur nōs vincere potuērunt. Dī fortūnam malam praesēnsērunt et nostrā ex urbe fūgerant."

## VOCABULARY:

---

**urbs, urbis, f.:** city

**Trōia, -ae, f.:** Troy, ancient city in Asia Minor

**Priamus, -ī, m.:** Priam, king of Troy

**Paris, -idis, m.:** Paris, one of Priam's sons

**Helena, -ae, f.:** Helen, most beautiful woman in the world, stolen from her Greek husband Menelaus by Paris, a Trojan prince

**Trōiānus, -ī, m.:** a Trojan, citizen of Troy

**mūrus, -ī, m.:** wall

**Epēus, -ī, m.:** Epeus, a clever Greek soldier

5

**equus, -ī, m.:** horse

**ligneus, -a, -um:** of wood, wooden

**condō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to hide, conceal

**Aenēās, -ae, m.:** Aeneas, famous Trojan, survivor of Trojan War

10

**dux, ducis, m.:** leader

**praesentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus:** to perceive beforehand

# ECHO AND HANDSOME NARCISSUS

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Reflexive Pronouns & Possessives;*

*Intensive Pronoun*

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## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 13

*This myth is the source for the modern term "narcissism."*

Narcissus erat bellus puer. Multae puellae eum amābant; nūllam ex eīs ille amābat. Ipse sē solum dīligēbat et vītam in silvīs agēbat. Nympha Ēchō Narcissum diū amāverat, sed suum amōrem eī numquam dīcere potuerat: solum  
5 verbum ultimum alterius reddere poterat. Sī Narcissus vocāvit, "Tūne es hīc?", Ēchō vocāvit, "Hīc!" Sī ille "Ubi es? Venī!" dīxit, illa "Venī!" dīxit. Sed Narcissus ad eam nōn vēnit, et Ēchō igitur nōn diū vīxit. Āmīsīt corpus tōtum; vōcem autem eius etiam nunc audīmus.

10 Intereā Narcissus suam imāginem in stagnō vīdit et oculōs suōs āmovēre nōn poterat. Magnō amōre suī superābātur. Tempus fūgit; eōdem locō remānsit Narcissus. Amīcī illius eum invenīre nōn poterant. Ante ipsum stagnum, ubi ille fuerat, nunc erat bellus flōs. Nōmen huius in  
15 perpetuum erit Narcissus.

Hominēs nōn dēbent sē nimis amāre.



## VOCABULARY:

---

**Narcissus, -ī, m.:** Narcissus, a vain youth

**silva, -ae, f.:** forest, wood

**nympha, -ae, f.:** nymph, demi-goddess

**Ēchō, -ūs, f. (4th declension):** Echo, a beautiful nymph

**ultimus, -a, -um:** last, final

**reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to give back, repeat

**hīc (adverb):** here

**āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to lose

**vōx, vōcis, f.:** voice

**intereā (adverb):** meanwhile

**imāgō, -ginis, f.:** image, reflection

**stagnum, -ī, n.:** pool of water

**āmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus:** to move away

**magnō amōre:** ablative of means ("by a great love")

**superābātur:** imperfect passive of **superō** ("he was overcome")

**eōdem locō:** ablative of place where

**flōs, flōris, m.:** flower

5

10

# EUROPA AND THE BULL

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

I-Stem Nouns of the Third Declension;  
Ablatives of Means, Accompaniment,  
& Manner

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 14

*Jupiter uses one of his standard tricks—changing his form—to win the love of a beautiful maiden.*

Eurōpam, fīliam Agēnoris, Iuppiter, rēx deōrum, vīdit.  
Victus amōre eius, dīxit, “Sine hāc bellā fēminā ego nōn  
poterō vīvere. Sed quid agam? Haec virgō, sī eam vī  
superābō, mē nōn amābit, et Iūnō, uxor mea, sī īnsidiās  
5 meās inveniet, mē castīgābit. Arte igitur Eurōpam ad mē  
dūcere dēbeō.”

Iuppiter sibi dedit fōrmam taurī. Cum celeritātē ē suā  
arce in caelō per nūbēs ad terram cucurrit. Eurōpa cum  
suīs amīcīs errāverat in loca remōta. Ad hās vēnit ille  
10 magnus taurus. Fūgērunt aliae puellae; sōla Eurōpa (nam  
animālia semper amāverat) remānsit cum taurō. Collum  
eius suīs bracchiīs Eurōpa tenuit; sine morā trāns mare ille  
eam trāxit!

Eurōpa perīculum sēnsit et exclāmāvit, “Ō!” Dīxit  
15 Iuppiter, “Bella fēmina, nūllae malae sententiae sunt in  
meō animō. Nōn taurus, sed deus ego sum. Nōn mors, sed  
fāma glōriaque tibi venient, nam tuum nōmen magnī  
poētae cum meō iungent.”

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Eurōpa, -ae, f.:** Europa

**Agēnor, -oris, m.:** Agenor, king of Tyre in Phoenicia

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter

**victus, -a, -um:** conquered, overcome

**quid agam?** what should I do? (deliberative subjunctive)

**Iūnō, -ōnis, f.:** Juno, wife of Jupiter

**castīgō (1):** to punish, chastise

**taurus, -ī, m:** bull

**celeritās, -tātis, f.:** speed, swiftness

**arx, arcis, f.:** citadel, fortress

**remōtus, -a, -um:** removed, distant, remote

**collum, -ī, n.:** neck

**bracchium, -iī, n.:** arm

**exclāmō (1):** to cry out, call out

5

10



# HOW THE AEGEAN GOT ITS NAME

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Numerals; Genitive of the Whole;*

*Genitive & Ablative with Cardinal Numerals;*

*Ablative of Time*

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 15

*In this myth a victory by the Athenian hero Theseus is tarnished by the tragic event that follows.*

Athēnīs vīvēbant Thēseus eiusque pater, rēx Aegeus. Illō tempore cīvēs rēgī īnsulae Crētae poenās dabant: septem puerōs et eundem numerum puellārum ad eum mittēbant. Hae quattuordecim victimae Mīnōtaurō suās vītās dabant.

- 5 Suō patrī Thēseus dīxit, "Hunc malum mōrem tolerāre nōn possum! Ego ipse Mīnōtaurum nōn timeō. Istum inveniam et, sī poterō, meīs vīribus vincam. Dīs meam fortūnam committō. Alba vēla vidēbis, ō mī pater, sī mortem fugiam." Itaque Thēseus sē cum aliīs victimīs iūnxit et trāns  
10 mare ad Crētā nāvigāvit. Ibi suō labōre Mīnōtaurum superāre et arte Ariadnae, suae amīcae, fugere poterat.

- Aegeus suum fīlium in scopulō diū exspectāverat; nunc nāvem ipsam suī filiī vidēre poterat. Sed vēla nigra, nōn alba sunt! Stultus Thēseus suum cōsiliū memoriā  
15 nōn tenuerat; vēla nōn mūtāverat. Miser Aegeus sine morā sē iēcit in mare "Aegaeum."

## VOCABULARY:

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**Athēnae, -ārum, f. pl.:** Athens (**Athēnīs** = ablative of place where)

**Thēseus, -eī, m.:** Theseus, great Greek hero from Athens

**Aegeus, -eī, m.:** Aegeus, Theseus' father, king of Athens

**īnsula, -ae, f.:** island

**Crēta, -ae, f.:** Crete, large island south of Greek mainland

**victima, -ae, f.:** sacrificial beast, victim

**Mīnōtaurus, -ī, m.:** Minotaur, a half-man, half-bull creature kept in the labyrinth of Minos, king of Crete

**tolerō (1):** to bear, tolerate

5

**albus, -a, -um:** white

**vēlum, -ī, n.:** sail

**nāvigō (1):** to sail

10

**Ariadna, -ae, f.:** Ariadne, Cretan princess, daughter of King Minos;  
Theseus takes her with him, then abandons her on the island  
Naxos

**scopulus, -ī, m.:** rock, cliff

**nāvis, -is, f.:** ship

**niger, nigra, nigrum:** black

**memoriā:** ablative of means

**Aegaeus, -a, -um:** Aegean

15

# THE WRATH OF ACHILLES

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Third Declension Adjectives*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 16

*Achilles' anger at Agamemnon is one of the major themes of the Iliad, Homer's monumental Greek epic.*

Achillēs nōn solum vir fortis potēnsque, sed etiam Thetidis deae fīlius erat. Ille cum Agamemnone aliisque Graecis Trōiam vēnerat et bellum longum difficileque gesserat. Sed nunc post novem annōs īra ācris eum movēbat; nam  
5 fēminam captīvam eī cāram Agamemnōn sibi cēperat. Itaque Achillēs mātrem suam vocāvit: "Iuvā mē!" In marī Thetis eum audīvit et ad eum cucurrit: "Tuās sententiās intellegō, mī dulcis fīlī," dīxit. "Omnēs Graecī tē magnō in honōre habēre dēbent; sine tē enim Trōiānōs vincere nōn  
10 possunt. Cōgitā haec: sī nunc hōc ex bellō fugiēs, tibi erit parva glōria, sed vīta longa; si autem hōc locō manēbis, magnam glōriam inveniēs, sed tuam vītā amittēs."

"Ō beāta māter, bonum animum habē!" dīxit Achillēs. "Omnibus hominibus vīta brevis est. Ego ipse celerem  
15 mortem nōn timeō. Hōc locō nōn manēbō, sed quoniam ingēns īra mē tenet, bellum nōn geram." Quam magna est vīs īrae!



## VOCABULARY:

---

**Achillēs, -is, m.:** Achilles, best of the Greek warriors

**Thetis, -idis, f.:** Thetis, sea-nymph married to the mortal Peleus

**Agamemnōn, -onis, m.:** Agamemnon, leader of the Greek army at  
Troy

**Trōia, -ae, f.:** Troy, an ancient city in Asia Minor; **Trōiam** = accusative  
of place to which

**moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus:** to move

**captīvus, -a, -um:** captive, taken as part of the spoils during the  
Trojan War 5

**eī:** construe with the adjective **cāram**

**honor, -ōris, m.:** honor

**honōre habēre:** to hold (someone) in respect, esteem 10

**hōc locō:** ablative of place where

**āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to lose

**bonum animum habē:** be of good cheer, take heart

# THE MYRMIDONS (ANT PEOPLE)

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*The Relative Pronoun*

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## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 17

*Thanks to a miraculous metamorphosis, the population of Aegina is restored.*

Aeacus ōlim regēbat Aegīnam, quae nōmen suum cēperat ā nōmine mātris Aeacī, quācum Iuppiter sē in amōre iūnerat. Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numquam tolerāre potuerat, hoc factum sēnsit et memoriā tenuit. Multōs post  
5 annōs omnibus quī in īsulā Aegīnā vīvēbant mortem mīsīt. “Ō Iuppiter pater,” Aeacus vocāvit, “Iūnō meum populum tōtum dēlēvit! Iuvā mē, filium tuum, quem amās et quem neglegere nōn dēbēs.” Deus eum audīvit et sine morā coepit formīcās in hominēs mūtāre! Itaque Iuppiter,  
10 cui nihil est nimis difficile, virōs fēmināsque fēcīt parvīs ex animālibus. (Vēritātemne dīcō, an nōn?)

Filius Aeacī erat Pēleus, cuius filius erat ille Achillēs, dux Myrmidonum.

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Aeacus, -ī, m.:** Aeacus

**Aegīna, -ae, f.:** Aegina, a Greek island, also a woman's name

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter, king of the gods

**Iūnō, -ōnis, f.:** Juno, Jupiter's wife

**īnsula, -ae, f.:** island

**formīca, -ae, f.:** ant

**an:** or (introduces second part of a double question)

**Pēleus, -eī, m.:** Peleus, who left Aegina to be king of Thessaly

**Achillēs, -is, m.:** Achilles, greatest Greek warrior

**dux, ducis, m.:** leader

**Myrmidonēs, -um, m. pl.:** Myrmidons, "ant people," the Greeks ruled by

Achilles in Thessaly, who fought with him at Troy

5

10



# A WEDDING INVITATION

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*First & Second Conjugations: Passive*

*Voice of the Present System;*

*Ablative of Agent*

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 18

*Announcing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis! They are destined to become the parents of Achilles, greatest of the Greek warriors who fought at Troy.*

Salvēte, ō dī deaeque! Noster amīcus Pēleus magna cōn-  
silia habet; nympham Thetidem in mātīmōnium dūcet.  
Vōs igitur ā mē, Iove, ad Thessaliam vocāminī. Exspectāte  
bonōs lūdōs et dulcēs epulās. Dēbētis autem dē hīs perī-  
culīs monērī: I. Quoniam Pēleus mortālis est, animus eius  
terrēbitur sī nimis potentēs vidēbimur; II. Quī audet sine  
dōnō venīre, ā mē castigābitur. Legite genera dōnōrum  
quae laudābuntur ab omnibus quī ea vidēbunt.

Tū sōla, ō dea Discordia, nōn vocāris, nam ā nullō  
amāris. Sī veniēs, omnis deus in Olympō irā movēbitur.  
Inter amīcōs discordia nōn dēbet tolerārī.

Poenae dabuntur ab eō deō quī suum officium ne-  
gleget. Valēte!

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Pēleus, -eī, m.:** Peleus, legendary king of Thessaly

**nympha, -ae, f.:** nymph, demi-goddess

**Thetis, -idis, f.:** Thetis, sea-nymph, mother of Achilles

**mātrimōnium, -iī, n.:** marriage

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter, king of the gods

**Thessalia, -ae, f.:** Thessaly, region of northern Greece

**epulae, -ārum, f. pl.:** feast, banquet

5

**castīgō (1):** to punish, chastise

**Discordia, -ae, f.:** discord, disagreement, here personified as a goddess

**Olympus, -ī, m.:** Mount Olympus, home of the gods

10

# THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Perfect Passive System  
of All Verbs;  
Interrogative Pronouns &  
Adjectives*

---

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 19

*Paris' fateful decision leads ultimately to the Trojan War.*

Dea Discordia, quae sōla ad nūptiās Pēlei Thetidisque nōn erat vocāta, irā mōta est. Iēcit igitur in rēgiam immortālium deōrum mālum aureum, in quō scrīptae erant hae litterae: "BELLISSIMAE." Cui mālum darī dēbet? Iūnōnī aut Venerī  
5 aut Minervae? Etiam Iuppiter ipse iūdicium facere timet! Itaque ad Paridem, filium rēgis Trōiānī, illae trēs deae veniunt.

"Ō cāre adulēscēns," dīcunt, "quis nostrum tuā sententiā bellissima est? Magnum dōnum tibi parābitur ab eā  
10 deā quam ēligēs." Quem Paris ēliget? Quō dōnō animus iūdicis movēbitur? Iūnō eum rēgem, Minerva ducem facere potest. Venus autem eī Helenam, bellissimam omnium fēminārum, dare potest.

Paris amōre victus est et Venerī mālum aureum dedit.  
15 Itaque (sī certa est fāma hōrum factōrum) Helena capta et ad novum locum, Trōiam, ducta est. Quod bellum gestum est propter istam fēminam?



## VOCABULARY:

---

**Discordia, -ae, f.:** discord personified as a goddess

**nūptiae, -ārum, f. pl.:** wedding

**Pēleus, -eī, m.:** Peleus, father of Achilles

**Thetis, -idis, f.:** Thetis, mother of Achilles

**rēgia, -ae, f.:** palace

**mālum, -ī, n.:** apple

**aureus, -a, -um:** golden

**BELLISSIMAE:** dative case ("FOR THE FAIREST")

**Iūnō, -ōnis, f.:** Juno, queen of the gods

**Venus, -eris, f.:** Venus, goddess of love

**Minerva, -ae, f.:** Minerva, goddess of war and wisdom

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter, king of the gods

**Paris, -idis, m.:** Paris, Trojan prince, son of Priam

**Trōiānus, -a, -um:** Trojan

**ēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus:** to choose

**dux, ducis, m.:** leader

**Helena, -ae, f.:** Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta

**Trōia, -ae, f.:** Troy, city in Asia Minor

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# THE LABORS OF HERCULES

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Fourth Declension; Ablatives of Place  
from Which & Separation*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 20

*Hercules (Heracles in Greek) is one of the best known and most remarkable characters from classical mythology.*

Quis nōmen Herculis nōn audīvit? Dē magnīs factīs illius nunc pauca dīcam.

Herculem, virum Graecum cuius vīrēs erant extraōrdi-  
nāriae, in servitūtem fortūna dūxerat. Eurystheus eī mi-  
5 serō duodecim gravēs labōrēs dederat. Sed Herculēs metū  
nōn victus erat; neque novīs animālibus terrērī poterat,  
neque ab hominibus eius generis quod numquam sceleri-  
bus caret. Magnum leōnem sōlīs manibus Herculēs superā-  
vit; celerem cervam, cuius cornua aurea erant, cēpit et ex  
10 eō locō in quō eam invēnerat Mycēnās trāxit. Deinde ille  
missus est ab Eurystheō contrā Cerberum, ācrem canem;  
etiam hunc āmovēre poterat ab ipsā portā Plūtōnis!

Post haec et alia facta Herculēs labōribus liberātus est.  
Quod autem praemium eī datum est? Nūllum. Quī erat  
15 frūctus labōrum eius? Glōria memoriaque perpetua in  
versibus poētārum.

## VOCABULARY:

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**Herculēs, -is, m.:** Hercules, great Greek hero famous for his strength, appetite, and obtuseness

**extraordinārius, -a, -um:** not common, beyond the norm

**Eurystheus, -eī, m.:** Eurystheus, king of Mycenae, cousin of Hercules;  
Juno, who disliked Hercules, had contrived to make Eurystheus his master

5

**leō, -ōnis, m.:** lion

**cerva, -ae, f.:** deer, hind

**aureus, -a, -um:** golden

**Mycēnae, -ārum, f. pl.:** Mycenae, a city in Greece; **Mycēnās** = to the city of Mycenae (accusative of place to which without **ad**)

10

**Cerberus, -ī, m.:** Cerberus, 3-headed dog guarding the entrance to the underworld

**canis, -is, m. or f.:** dog

**Plūtō, -ōnis, m.:** Pluto, god of the underworld

**praemium, -iī, n.:** reward



# THE GOLDEN AGE RETURNS

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Third & Fourth Conjugations:

Passive Voice of the Present System

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 21

*This passage comes from the Eclogues, a collection of ten short bucolic poems by Vergil. The fourth eclogue, which depicts the return of a golden age, is sometimes called "Messianic" because Christians in the Middle Ages identified the puer of the poem with Christ.*

Nunc aetās magna atque nova incipit. Puer nāscitur ac  
gēns aurea venit. Mundus gravī metū liberābitur. Ille puer  
deōrum vītā accipiet deōsque vidēbit, et ipse vidēbitur  
ab illīs. Mundum reget antīquīs virtūtibus. Simul atque  
5 laudēs et facta parentis legere et virtūtem scīre poterit, agrī  
beātī dulcēs fructūs omnibus hominibus parābunt. Re-  
manēbunt tamen pauca vitia quae hominēs temptāre  
mare nāvibus, quae hominēs cingere urbēs mūrīs iubēbunt.  
Erunt etiam altera bella, atque iterum Trōiam magnus  
10 mittētur Achillēs. Ubi autem hunc puerum virum fēcerit  
fortis aetās, maria relinquentur ā vectōribus, nec nautae  
pecūniae causā mercēs mūtābunt. Rōbustus agricola taurōs  
iugō liberābit; nōn rāstrīs tangētur humus; omnis terra  
omnia feret.

—adapted from Vergil, *Eclogues* 4.4–39

## VOCABULARY:

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**nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum:** to be born, spring forth

**aureus, -a, -um:** golden

**accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** to receive

**simul** (adverb): at the same time (+ **atque** = as soon as)

**parēns, -entis, m. or f.:** parent

**temptō (1):** to try (out), test

**cīngō, -ere, cīnxī, cīnctus:** to gird, encircle

**mūrus, -ī, m.:** wall

**Trōiam:** accusative of place to which

**Achillēs, -is, m.:** Achilles, greatest Greek hero during the 10-year war against the Trojans

**fortis aetās:** strong stretch of years, i.e. mature age

**vector, -ōris, m.:** passenger, seafarer

**merx, mercis, f.:** merchandise, goods

**rōbustus, -a, -um:** strong, hardy

**taurus, -ī, m.:** bull

**iugum, -ī, n.:** yoke

**rāstrum, -ī, n.:** rake, toothed hoe

**humus, -ī, f.:** ground, earth, soil

**ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus:** to bear, produce (**feret** = future tense)

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# CICERO REPORTS HIS VICTORY OVER CATILINE

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Fifth Declension; Ablative of Place Where;  
Summary of Ablative Uses*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 22

*This is an excerpt from the third of Cicero's four speeches against Catiline. Cicero has driven Catiline out of Rome and now triumphantly reports to his fellow citizens what has transpired.*

Rem pūblicam, ō cīvēs, vītā omnium vestrum, bona,  
fortūnās, domum senātūs atque hanc pulchram urbem hōc  
diē labōribus, cōsiliīs, periculīs meis ex igne atque ferrō  
ēripuī. Nunc, ō cīvēs, quoniam malōs ducēs malī bellī  
5 captōs iam tenētis, cōgitāre dēbētis dē bonā spē vestrā.  
Catilīna ex urbe mediā expulsus est. Erat ille quī timēbātur  
ab omnibus, tam diū dum urbis moenibus continēbātur.  
Nunc ille homō tam ācer, tam audāx, tam in scelere vigi-  
lāns, tam in malīs rēbus diligēns, sublātus est. Quamquam  
10 haec omnia, ō cīvēs, sunt ā mē administrāta, videntur  
tamen imperiō atque cōsiliō deōrum immortalīum et  
gesta et prōvīsa esse. Nam multīs temporibus dī immor-  
tālēs spem fidemque huius rei pūblīcae aluērunt. Hōc  
autem tempore praeclārissimās eīs grātiās agere dēbētis.  
15 Ēreptī enim estis ex crūdēlissimā ac miserā morte, ēreptī  
(estis) sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitū.

Memoriā vestrā, ō cīvēs, nostrae rēs alentur; laus,  
fāma, glōriaque valēbunt; litterīs vīvent remanēbuntque. In  
perpetuā pāce esse possumus, ō cīvēs.

—adapted from Cicero, *Against Catiline* 3.1, 16–18, 23,  
26, 29



## VOCABULARY:

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**domus, -ūs, f.:** house

**labōribus, cōnsiliīs, periculīs:** ablative of means

**dux, ducis, m.:** leader

5

**Catilīna, -ae, m.:** Catiline, leader of a conspiracy in 63 B.C.; his plans to overthrow the Roman government were discovered and foiled by Cicero, who was then serving as one of the two annually elected consuls in Rome

**expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus:** to banish, expel

**tam** (adverb): so (**tam diū dum** = so long as)

**moenia, -ium, n. pl.:** walls

**audāx, -ācis:** bold, daring

**vigilāns, -antis:** watchful, vigilant

**diligēns, -entis:** careful, diligent

**quamquam** (conjunction): although

**administrō (1):** to manage, take charge of, execute

10

**prōvideō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsus:** to see to, provide for

**gesta ... prōvīsa esse:** to have been administered and provided for

**praeclārissimus, -a, -um:** most splendid, most glorious

**crudēlissimus, -a, -um:** most cruel

15

**caedēs, -is, f.:** slaughter, massacre

**sanguis, -inis, m.:** blood, bloodshed

**exercitus, -ūs, m.:** army

# WATCHING THE ORATOR AT WORK

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Participles*

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 23

*In this passage from the **Brutus**, a survey of Roman oratory, Cicero describes the effect that an accomplished speaker has on his audience.*

Nunc surgit magnus ōrātor, causam dictūrus: omnis locus in subselliis occupātur; plēnum est tribūnal; iūdicēs omnia illius verba audire cupientēs silentium significant. Oculi omnium ad illum vertuntur. Tum multae admīratiōnēs,  
5 multae laudēs. Ōrātor animōs audientium tangit. Ubi cupit eōs metū aut misericordiā movērī, metū aut misericordiā oppressi terrentur aut flent.

Dē ōrātōre, etiam sī tū nōn adsidēns et attentē audiēns, sed ūnō aspectū et praeteriēns eum aspēxeris, saepe  
10 iūdicāre poteris. Vidēbis iūdicem ōscitantem, loquentem cum alterō, nōn numquam etiam errantem, mittentem ad hōrās, verba ab ōrātōre dicta neglegentem. Haec causa caret vērō ōrātōre, quī potest animōs iūdicum movēre ōrātiōne. Sī autem ērēctōs iūdicēs vīderis, quī dē rē docērī  
15 vidēbuntur aut suspēnsi tenēbuntur, ut cantū aliquō avēs, cognōscēs signa vērī ōrātōris et labōrem ōrātōrium bene gerentis.

—adapted from Cicero, *Brutus* 200, 290

## VOCABULARY:

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**surgō, -ere, surrēxī, surrēctus:** to rise

**causam dīcere:** to plead a case

**subsellium, -iī, n.:** bench, seat (in the lawcourt)

**occupō (1):** to seize, occupy

**tribūnal, -ālis, n.:** raised platform for magistrates' chairs (in the lawcourt)

**silentium, -iī, n.:** silence; **silentium significāre** = to signal for silence, call for silence

**multae admirātiōnēs, multae laudēs:** supply **sunt** twice

**admirātiō, -ōnis, f.:** expression of admiration, applause

5

**misericordia, -ae, f.:** pity, mercy

**fleō, -ēre, flēvī, flētus:** to weep

**adsideō, -ēre, assēdī, assessus:** to sit near

**attentē** (adverb): attentively (from **attentus, -a, -um**)

**aspectus, -ūs, m.:** look, glance

**praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus:** to pass by, go by

**aspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus:** to catch sight of, see

**ōscitō (1):** to yawn

10

**loquor, loquī, locūtus sum:** to speak (**loquentem** = present active participle)

**mittere ad hōrās:** to send (someone) to find out the time

**ērigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus:** to raise up, excite, arouse

**suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēnsus:** to hang up, suspend (**suspēnsī** = hung, i.e. hanging on his words)

15

**ut** (conjunction): as, just as

**cantus, -ūs, m.:** song, birdcall

**avis, avis, f.:** bird

**cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitus:** to recognize

**ōrātōrius, -a, -um:** oratorical

**gerentis:** genitive participle modifying **ōrātōris**; its object is **labōrem**  
**ōrātōrium**

## CAESAR'S CAMP IS ATTACKED BY BELGIANS

### GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Ablative Absolute; Passive  
Periphrastic; Dative of Agent*

### WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 24

*This is an excerpt from Caesar's commentaries on his military campaigns in Gaul (58–51 B.C.). Although it is written in a seemingly objective third-person style, it puts emphasis on Caesar's skill and courage as a leader.*

Caesar, equitatū praemissō, sex legiōnēs dūcēbat; post  
eās tōtius exercitūs impedimenta collocāverat; equitēs  
nostrī, flūmine trānsitō, cum hostium equitatū proelium  
commīsērunt. Illī identidem in silvās ad suōs sē recipiē-  
5 bant ac rursus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum faciēbant.  
Nostrī tantum ad finem silvae īsequī eōs audēbant.  
Interim legiōnēs sex, ubi primum vērunt, armīs dēposi-  
tīs, castra mūnīre coepērunt. Ubi prīma impedimenta  
nostrī exercitūs ab eīs quī in silvīs latēbant vīsa sunt,  
10 omnibus cum cōpiīs prōvolāvērunt impetumque in nostrōs  
equitēs fēcērunt. Equitibus facile pulsīs, incrēdibilī cele-  
ritāte ad flūmen cucurrērunt. Itaque ūnō tempore et ad  
silvās et in flūmine et in manibus nostrīs hostēs vidēban-  
tur. Eādem celeritāte ad nostra castra atque eōs quī in  
15 labōre occupātī erant cucurrērunt.

Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda: vexil-  
lum pōnendum, signum tubā dandum, quod eōs iussit  
arma tollere; ā labōre revocandī mīlitēs; aciēs paranda.  
Quārum rērum magnam partem brevitās temporis et  
20 hostium adventus impediēbat. Itaque ducēs, propter pro-  
pinqritātem et celeritātem hostium, Caesaris imperium  
nōn exspectābant, sed per sē ea quae vidēbantur faciēbant.

—adapted from Caesar, *The Gallic War* 2.19–20



## VOCABULARY:

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**equitātus, -ūs, m.:** cavalry

**legiō, -ōnis, f.:** legion, unit of the Roman army

**exercitus, -ūs, m.:** army

**impedimentum, -ī, n.:** hindrance, baggage

**collocō (1):** to place, arrange, station

**eques, -quitis, m.:** horseman, cavalryman

**trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itus:** to go across, cross

**proelium, -iī, n.:** battle (**proelium committere** = to engage in battle)

**identidem** (adverb): repeatedly, again and again

**silva, -ae, f.:** forest, woods (same meaning in sg. and pl.)

**sē recipere:** to retreat

**rursus** (adverb): back, back again

**impetus, -ūs, m.:** attack, assault

**tantum** (adverb): only

**īnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum:** to pursue (translate actively)

**interim** (adverb): meanwhile

**arma, -ōrum, n. pl.:** arms, weapons

**dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to lay aside, put down

**castra, -ōrum, n. pl.:** military camp

**mūniō, -īre, -ivī, -itus:** to fortify

**lateō, -ēre, latuī:** to lie hidden, hide

**prōvolō (1):** to fly out, rush forth

**facile** (adverb): easily

**celeritās, -tātis, f.:** speed, haste

**ad silvās:** near the woods

**occupō (1):** to seize, occupy

**vexillum, -ī, n.:** military banner, flag, standard

**tuba, -ae, f.:** trumpet, war trumpet

**quod:** subject of **iussit**; its antecedent is **signum**

**aciēs, -ēī, f.:** sharp edge, line of battle

**quārum = hārum**

**adventus, -ūs, m.:** approach, arrival

**impediō, -īre, -ivī, -itus:** to hinder

**propinquitās, -tātis, f.:** nearness, proximity

**per sē:** by themselves, on their own authority

**videor, -ērī, vīsus sum:** to seem, to seem best

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# THE CHARACTER OF CATILINE'S FOLLOWERS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Infinitives;*

*Indirect Statement*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 25

*This passage comes from the second of Cicero's speeches against Catiline. Although Catiline has left Rome, several of his followers have remained in the city, where, according to Cicero, they pose a threat to the security of the state.*

Sed cūr tam diū dē ūnō hoste (Catilinā) dīcimus, et dē eō hoste quī iam dīcit sē esse hostem, et quem, quod mūrus interest, nōn timeō: dē hīs, quī in mediā urbe, quī nōbiscum sunt, nihil dīcimus? Expōnam enim vōbīs, o cīvēs, genera hominum ex quibus istae cōpiae parantur. Ūnum genus est eōrum quī magnō in aere aliēnō magnās etiam possessionēs habent, quārum amōre adductī dissolvī nūllō modō possunt. Sed hōs hominēs nōn putō timendōs (esse), quod dēdūcī dē sententiā (suā) possunt.

Alterum genus est eōrum quī, quamquam premuntur aere aliēnō, imperium tamen exspectant atque honōrēs quōs, rē pūblicā perturbātā, cōsequī sē posse putant. Quibus hoc non spērandum est. Nam illīs hoc intellegendum est: primum omnium mē ipsum vigilāre, adesse, prōvidēre reī pūblīcae; deinde magnōs animōs esse in bonīs virīs, magnam concordiam ordinum, maximam multitudinem, magnās mīlitum cōpiās; deōs dēnique immortālēs huic invictō populō, clārō imperiō, pulchrae urbī contrā tantam vim sceleris auxilium esse datūrōs. Num illī in cinere urbis et in sanguine cīvium sē cōsulēs aut dictātōrēs aut etiam rēgēs spērant futūrōs (esse)?

—adapted from Cicero, *Against Catiline* 2.17–19

## VOCABULARY:

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**tam** (adverb): so

**Catilīna, -ae, m.:** Catiline, conspirator thwarted by Cicero in 63 B.C.

**mūrus, -ī, m.:** city wall (Catiline has fled from Rome)

**intersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus:** to be between, lie between (us)

**expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to set forth, explain

5

**aes aliēnum, aeris aliēnī, n.:** debt ("another's money")

**quārum amōre adductī:** "induced by love of which"

**addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:** to induce, persuade

**dissolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus:** to free (from debt)

**dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:** to lead away, dissuade

10

**quamquam** (conjunction): although

**honor, -ōris, m.:** honor, public office

**perturbō (1):** to disturb, throw into confusion

**cōsequī:** to acquire (present infinitive of a deponent verb; translate actively)

**posse:** translate as if it were a future infinitive

**quibus = illīs hominibus**

**prīmum ... deinde ... dēnique ...:** 3 indirect statements

**vigilō (1):** to be watchful, be awake, be vigilant

**adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus:** to be present to help, to assist

15

**concordia, -ae, f.:** harmony, concord

**ōrdō, -dinis, m.:** rank, order, socio-economic class

**maximus, -a, -um:** very great, greatest

**dēnique** (adverb): finally, last (in a list)

**invictus, -a, -um:** invincible

**tantus, -a, -um:** so great, so large

**auxilium, -iī, n.:** aid, assistance

**num:** introduces a question expecting a negative answer ("they don't hope that they will be ... , do they?")

**cinis, -neris, m.:** ash, ashes

**sanguis, -inis, m.:** blood, bloodshed

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# THE VIRTUES OF THE ORATOR CATO

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Comparison of Adjectives;*

*Declension of Comparatives; Ablative of Comparison*

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 26

*In this excerpt from the Brutus Cicero laments that the orators of his day show no interest in studying the "old-fashioned" works of Cato, a Roman orator from the preceding century, yet are eager to imitate the style of Greek orators from even earlier centuries.*

Catōnem vērō quis nostrōrum ōrātōrum, quī nunc sunt, legit? aut quis eum nōvit? At quem virum, dī bonī! Mittō cīvem aut senātōrem aut imperātōrem; ōrātōrem enim hōc locō quaerimus; quis in laudandō est gravior illō? acerbior  
5 in vituperandō? in sententiīs sapientior? in cōfirmātiōne subtilior? Omnēs ōrātōriae virtūtēs in clārissimīs ōrātiōnibus eius invenientur. Iam vērō quem flōrem aut quem lūcem ēloquentiae *Orīginēs* eius nōn habent?

Cūr igitur Lysias et Hyperīdēs amantur dum ignōratur Catō? Antīquior est huius sermō et quaedam horridiōra  
10 verba. Ita enim tum loquēbantur. Sciō hunc ōrātōrem nōndum esse satis politum et aliquid perfectius quaerendum esse. Nihil enim est simul et inventum et perfectum. Sed ea in nostrīs īnscītia est, quod hī ipsī quī in litterīs  
15 Graecīs antīquitāte dēlectantur, hanc in Catōne nē nōvērunt quidem. Hyperīdae volunt esse et Lysiae; eōs laudō, sed cūr nōlunt Catōnēs (esse)?

—adapted from Cicero, *Brutus* 65–70



## VOCABULARY:

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**Catō, -ōnis, m.:** famous Roman orator & statesman, lived 234–149 B.C.

**vērō** (adverb): in truth, indeed

**nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus:** to become acquainted with; (in perfect tense)  
know

**quem virum:** accusative of exclamation

**mittō:** I omit, pass over, do not mention

**senātor, -tōris, m.:** senator

**in laudandō:** in praising (**laudandō** is a gerund)

**vituperō (1):** to blame, censure; **in vituperandō** = in blaming (**vituperandō** is a gerund) 5

**cōnfīrmātiō, -ōnis, f.:** a verifying of facts, an adducing of proofs

**subtilis, -e:** fine, thin, precise

**ōrātōrius, -a, -um:** oratorical

**ōrātiō, -ōnis, f.:** speech

**iam vērō:** furthermore

**flōs, flōris, m.:** flower, blossom

**Orīginēs:** *Origins*, title of a history of Rome written by Cato

**Lysiās** (pl. = **Lysiae**), **Hyperīdēs** (pl. = **Hyperīdae**): famous Athenian  
orators from the 5th & 4th centuries B.C., respectively

**ignōrō (1):** to ignore, not know, not acknowledge

**sermō, -ōnis, m.:** conversation, talk

**horridus, -a, -um:** shaggy, rough, unpolished

**ita** (adverb): in such a way, thus, so

**loquor, loquī, locūtus sum** (deponent verb): to speak (translate  
actively even though it is passive in form)

**nōndum** (adverb): not yet

**polītus, -a, -um:** polished, refined

**simul** (adverb): at the same time

**nostrīs = nostrīs ōrātōribus**

**īnscītia, -ae, f.:** ignorance

**quod:** the fact that (**quod** clause explains **ea ... īnscītia**)

**antīquitās, -tātis, f.:** ancientness, primitive simplicity

**nē ... quidem:** not even

**volō, velle, voluī:** to want, wish

**nōlō, nōlle, nōluī:** to not want, not wish, refuse

# OLD AGE IS NOT A TIME FOR DESPAIR

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Special & Irregular Comparison  
of Adjectives*

## WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 27

*Cicero wrote his philosophical treatise **On Old Age** not long before his death; in it he argues that one's later years can be productive and happy.*

5    Ō miserrimum senem, quī mortem contemnendam esse in  
tam longā aetāte nōn videt! Mors aut plānē neglegenda est,  
sī exstinguit animum, aut etiam optanda est, sī aliquō  
animum dēdūcit ubi erit aeternus. Quid igitur timeō, sī aut  
10 nōn miserrimus post mortem, aut beātissimus etiam erō?  
At spērat adulēscēns diū sē vīctūrum esse; spērāre idem  
senex nōn potest. Īnsipienter autem adulēscēns spērat;  
quid enim stultius quam incerta prō certīs habēre, falsa prō  
vērīs? Senex, cui sunt nūllae spēs, beātiōr tamen est quam  
15 adulēscēns, et minōrēs cūrās habet, quoniam id quod ille  
(adulēscēns) spērat iam hic (senex) habet; ille cupit diū  
vivere, hic diū vīxit.

Quamquam, ō dī bonī, quid est “diū” in hominis  
nātūrā? Nam etiam sī quis diūtissimē vīxerit (fuit, ut  
15 scrīptum videō, Arganthōnius quīdam, quī centum vīgintī  
annōs vīxerat), mihi nōn diūturnum vidētur quicquam in  
quō est aliquid extrēmum. Hōrae quidem cēdunt et diēs et  
mēnsēs et annī, nec praeteritum tempus umquam revocā-  
tur nec futūrum scīrī potest. Tempus quod nōbīs datur, eō  
20 dēbēmus fēlicēs esse et contentī.

—adapted from Cicero, *On Old Age* 66–69

## VOCABULARY:

---

**senem:** accusative of exclamation

**contemnō, -ere, -tempsī, -temptus:** to despise, make light of

**plānē** (adverb): plainly, completely

**optō (1):** to choose, wish for

**aliquō:** to some place (construe with **ubi**)

**erit:** subject = **animus**

5

**īnsipienter** (adverb): foolishly

**quid:** supply **est**

**incertus, -a, -um:** uncertain

**prō ... habēre:** to hold, regard something (in the accusative; here

**incerta** and **falsa**) as a substitute for something else (in the  
ablative; here **certis** and **vēris**)

**falsus, -a, -um:** false

10

**quamquam** (conjunction): however, nevertheless, although

**quis** (after **sī**) = **aliquis**

**diūtissimē** (adverb): for a very long time

**Arganthōnius, -iī, m.:** a Spanish king mentioned in Herodotus'

15

*Histories*

**diūturnus, -a, -um:** long

**quisquam, quicquam** (indefinite pronoun): anyone, anything (**quic-**  
**quam** = subject of **vidētur**)

**quidem** (adverb): indeed

**cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessus:** to depart, pass away

**aliquid extrēmum:** something ultimate, i.e. a limit, an end

**mēnsis, -is, m.:** month

**praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus:** to pass, pass by, elapse

**eō = eō tempore quod nōbīs datur**

**contentus, -a, -um:** satisfied with (+ ablative)

20

## TWO LOVE POEMS BY CATULLUS

### GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Subjunctive Mood: Present Subjunctive;*

*Jussive & Purpose Clauses*

### WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 28

*Catullus wrote over one hundred lyric poems on a variety of subjects; those poems chronicling his love affair with Lesbia are among the most inspired.*

Vivāmus, mea Lesbia, atque amēmus; omnēsque rūmōrēs  
senum graviōrum aestimēmus ūnūs assis. Solēs occidere  
et redīre possunt; ubi semel occidit haec brevissima lūx,  
ūna nox perpetua nōbīs est dormienda. Dā mihi bāsia  
5 mīlle, deinde centum; deinde mīlle altera, deinde secunda  
centum: deinde, ubi plūrima bāsia fēcerimus, conturbēmus  
illa, nē sciāmus numerum bāsiōrum, aut nē quis malus  
numerum invenīre possit atque invidēre.

—adapted from Catullus, Poem 5

Mihi prōpōnis, mea vīta, iūcundum amōrem nostrum fu-  
10 tūrum esse perpetuum. Dī magnī, id sincērē Lesbia dīcat et  
ex animō, ut possīmus tōtam vītam agere in hāc fēlicissimā  
amīcitiā!

—adapted from Catullus, Poem 109

## VOCABULARY:

---

**Lesbia, -ae, f.:** name of Catullus' fickle girlfriend

**rūmor, -ōris, m.:** rumor, talk

**aestimō (1):** to estimate, value

**as, assis, m.:** copper coin of little weight, "penny" (**assis** = genitive of value)

**occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsus:** to fall down, set

**redeō, -īre, -iī, -itus:** to go back, return

**semel** (adverb): once

**dormiō, -īre, -ivī, -itus:** to sleep

5

**conturbō (1):** to throw into confusion, put into disorder

**quis** (after **nē**) = **aliquis**

**possit:** pres. subjunctive of **possum**

**invidēō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsus:** to envy, be jealous

**prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to put forward, propose

**sincērē** (adverb): sincerely, honestly

10

**ex animō:** from the heart

**possīmus:** pres. subjunctive of **possum**



# QUINTILIAN PRAISES THE ORATORY OF CICERO

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Imperfect Subjunctive; Present &*

*Imperfect Subjunctive of Sum & Possum;*

*Result Clauses*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 29

*Quintilian, a renowned teacher and critic of oratory in the first century A.D., here compares Cicero favorably with Demosthenes and other Greek models of eloquence.*

Ōrātōrēs vērō Rōmānī ēloquentiam Latīnam Graecae  
parem facere possunt; nam Cicerōnem oppōnam cuicum-  
que eōrum, etiam Dēmōsthenī. Hōrum ego virtūtēs putō  
similēs: cōsiliū, ōrdinem, ratiōnem, omnia dēnique  
5 quae sunt inventiōnis. In ēloquentiā est aliqua dīversitās:  
dēnsior ille, hic cōpiōsior, pugnat ille acūmine semper, hic  
pondere, cūrae plūs in illō, in hōc plūs nātūrae. M. Tullius  
autem mihi vidētur effīxisse vim Dēmōsthenis, cōpiam  
Platōnis, iūcunditātem Īsocratis. Nam quis docēre dīligen-  
10 tius, movēre vehementius potest? Cui tanta iūcunditās  
umquam fuit ut iūdicem etiam gravissimum movēre  
posset? Iam in omnibus quae dīcit tanta auctōritās inest ut  
dissentīre pudeat et fidem nōn advocātī sed testis habēre  
ille videātur. Nōn immeritō igitur ab aetātis suae homini-  
15 bus rēgnāre in iūdictiīs Cicerō dictus est, et posterī tantam  
glōriam eī dant ut Cicerō iam nōn hominis nōmen, sed  
ēloquentiae habeātur. Hunc igitur spectēmus; hoc exem-  
plum nobīs prōpositum sit; ille sē prōfēcisse sciat, quī  
didicit Cicerōnem dīligere.

—adapted from Quintilian 10.1.105–112

## VOCABULARY:

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**ēloquentia, -ae, f.:** eloquence, speaking ability

**pār, paris:** equal, like (+ dative)

**oppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to match someone (in the accusative)  
with someone else (in the dative)

**oppōnam cuicumque:** potential subjunctive ("I would match with anyone")

**Dēmostenēs, -is, m.:** famous Greek orator

**ōrdō, -dinis, m.:** order, arrangement (of ideas)

**inventiō, -ōnis, f.:** invention, creativity (**quae sunt inventiōnis** = which are connected with invention) 5

**dīversitās, -tātis, f.:** difference, diversity

**dēnsus, -a, -um:** thick, condensed, concise

**ille** = Demosthenes; **hic** = Cicero

**cōpiōsus, -a, -um:** abundant, rich, full

**acūmen, -minis, n.:** sharpness, cunning, subtlety

**pondus, -deris, n.:** weight, authority

**effingō, -ere, -fīnxī, -fictus:** to express, represent

**Platō, -ōnis, m.:** famous Greek philosopher

**iūcunditās, -tātis, f.:** pleasantness, delight, charm

**Īsocratēs, -is, m.:** famous Greek orator

**dīligentius:** more carefully (from **dīligēns, -entis**)

**vehementius:** more emphatically (from **vehemēns, -entis**) 10

**auctōritās, -tātis, f.:** authority

**īnsum, inesse, īnfuī, īnfutūrus:** to be in, be found in

**dissentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus:** to disagree

**puDET** (impersonal, used with infinitive): it is shameful

**advocātus, -ī, m.:** advocate, legal counselor

**testis, -is, m. or f.:** eye-witness (**testis** here = genitive)

**immeritō** (adverb): undeservedly, unjustly

**rēgnō (1):** to rule, reign 15

**iūdicium, -iī, n.:** trial, law court

**posterī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** descendants, posterity

**spectō (1):** to look at, regard

**exemplum, -ī, n.:** example, model

**prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to set something (in the accusative)  
before someone (in the dative)

**prōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to make progress 55

# PLINY WRITES TO HIS FRIENDS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Perfect & Pluperfect Subjunctive;*

*Indirect Questions;*

*Sequence of Tenses*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 30

*Pliny's letters are an invaluable source of information about Roman high society in the late first century A.D.*

Suscēseō; nesciō an dēbeam, sed suscēseō. Scīs quam inīquus interdum, quam impotēns saepe, quam querulior semper sit amor. Nesciō an haec causa sit iūsta; magna tamen est, et ego graviter suscēseō, quod fuērunt ā tē tam  
5 diū litterae nūllae. Exōrāre mē potes ūnō modō, sī nunc saltem plūrimās et longissimās litterās mīseris. Haec mihi sōla excūsatiō vēra, cēterae falsae vidēbuntur. Nōn sum auditūrus “nōn eram in urbe” vel “occupātor eram”; nec dī sinant ut audiam “īfīrmior.” Cōgitā quantam cūram  
10 tibi habeam. Scīre cupiō quid faciās et fēcerīs. Nunc plūrimās et longissimās litterās mitte! Valē!

—adapted from Pliny, *Epistles* 2.2

Diū nōn librum in manūs, nōn stilum sūmpsī; diū nesciō quid sit ōtium, quid quiēs, quid dēnique illud iners, iūcundum tamen nihil agere, nihil esse: tam multa mē negōtia  
15 amīcōrum nec Rōmā sēcēdere nec litterīs studēre patiuntur. Nūlla enim studia tantī sunt, ut amīcitiae officium neglegātur. Valē!

—adapted from Pliny, *Epistles* 8.9

## VOCABULARY:

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**suscēnsēō, -ēre, -cēnsuī, -cēnsus:** to be angry

**an:** whether (introducing an indirect question)

**inīquus, -a, -um:** unfair, unjust

**interdum** (adverb): at times, sometimes

**impotēns, -entis:** out of control, immoderate

**querulior:** rather prone to complain (about trifles)

**causa:** supply **īrae** (genitive)

**iūstus, -a, -um:** fair, just

**graviter** (adverb): deeply, severely

**exōrō (1):** to win over (by begging), appease

**saltem** (adverb): at least (modifying **nunc**)

**mīseris:** from **mittō**

**excūsātiō, -ōnis, f.:** way of making amends, means of apologizing

**vel** (conjunction): or

**occupātus, -a, -um:** occupied, busy

**nec ... sinant:** subjunctive expressing a wish ("may they not allow, may they forbid")

**sinō, -ere, sīvī, situs:** to allow (+ **ut** clause as direct object, "that...")

**īnfirmus, -a, -um:** weak, ill

**stilus, -ī, m.:** stylus, instrument for writing on wax tablets

**sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus:** to take up, lay hold of

**quiēs, -ētis, f.:** rest, repose

**illud:** modifies each infinitive phrase: "that ... (state of) doing nothing, that ... (state of) being nothing"

**iners, -ertis:** inactive, idle

**negōtium, -iī, n.:** business, affair

**Rōmā:** ablative of place from which

**sēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus:** to withdraw, retire

**studeō, -ēre, studuī:** to study, pursue (+ dative)

**pattior, patī, passus sum:** to allow, permit (translate actively)

**tantī:** genitive of value ("of so much worth")

5

10

15

# LUCRETIA: PARAGON OF VIRTUE

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Cum Clauses; Ferō

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 31

*Livy, in the first part of his history of Rome, describes the downfall of the kings and the establishment of the republic. The following incident hastened the overthrow of Rome's final king, Tarquin the Proud.*

Rōma regēbātur ā tyrannō superbō, cuius fīlius erat Sextus Tarquinius. Quādam nocte cum Tarquinius vīnum biberet cum amīcīs, coepērunt quisque uxōrem suam laudāre. Collātīnus dīxit suam Lucrētiam omnibus cēterīs praestāre:

- 5 “Nōs cōferāmus ad meās aedēs videāmusque quid mea uxor nunc agat. Tum sciētis quantō melior sit mea Lucrētia quam aliae.” Omnēs respondērunt, “Discēdāmus!” Cum ad illās aedēs vēnissent, fidēlem Lucrētiam nōn lūdētem, sed lānam dūcentem invēnērunt. Sextus, cum vidēret
- 10 quam pulchra et pudīca Lucrētia esset, malō amōre captus est. Paucīs diēbus post, cum abesset Collātīnus, iste revēnit. Cum cēna oblāta esset, in hospitāle cubiculum ductus est. Mediā nocte ad dormientem Lucrētiam vēnit: “Tacē!” inquit. “Sextus Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manū ferō. Cēde mihi
- 15 aut tē necābō!” Cum Lucrētia necārī māllet, dēnique tamen vīcit Sextus eius pudīcitiam. Tum discessit. Sed Lucrētia omnia haec narrāvit Collātīnō, quī iūrāvit sē Sextum necātūrum esse. Tum Lucrētia sē necāvit, nē aliīs uxōribus vidērētur malō exemplō esse: “Ego mē culpā absolvō, sed
- 20 poenā nōn liberō,” occidēns dīxit.

—adapted from Livy 1.57.6–58.11



## VOCABULARY:

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**Sextus Tarquinius, -iī, m.:** son of Rome's seventh and last king, L.

Tarquinius Superbus (ousted in 509 B.C.)

**coepērunt quisque:** **quisque** is often used with a plural verb

**Collātīnus, -ī, m.:** a noble Roman

**Lucretia, -ae, f.:** Collatinus' wife

**aedēs, -ium, f. pl.:** house

5

**quantō:** ablative of degree of difference ("by how much")

**lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus:** to play

**lāna, -ae, f.:** wool (**dūcere lānam** = to spin wool)

10

**paucīs diēbus:** ablative of degree of difference ("by a few days")

**post** (adverb): afterwards, later

**absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus:** to be away

**hospitālis, -e:** relating to a guest

**cubiculum, -ī, n.:** bedroom

**mālō, mālle, māluī:** to wish rather, prefer

15

**pudicitia, -ae, f.:** chastity

**iūrō (1):** to swear, take an oath

**exemplum, -ī, n.:** example, model; **exemplō esse** = to serve as a model  
(dative of purpose)

**absolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus:** to loosen, free

**liberō:** supply **mē** as the object

20

# VERGIL PRAISES THE RUSTIC LIFE

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Formation & Comparison of Adverbs;

Volō, Mālō, Nōlō; Proviso Clauses

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 32

*In the Georgics, called by Dryden “the best Poem of the best Poet,” Vergil urges a return to traditional Roman values, as exemplified by the virtuous, pristine way in which the Roman farmer and his family live.*

- Ō nimium fortunātōs agricolās, quibus facilem victum  
divitissima terra volēns fundit! Ōtium iūcundum, agrī  
longē patentēs, spēluncae vīvīque lacūs, mūgītūsque boum  
dulcēsque sub arbore somnī ab eīs nōn absunt. Inter eōs  
5 iūra et lēgēs diūtius manent; scelera prohibentur. Vivit  
fēliciter quī ratiōne potuit causās rērum cognōscere atque  
lūce scientiae metūs omnēs et pessimās cūrās ex suā mente  
expulit. Neque bella ācria illum terrent, neque saevī exer-  
citūs, neque cētera perīcula quae saepissimē hominēs ti-  
10 ment. Divitiās et honōrēs ille nōn tam fortiter amat, ut velit  
beneficia vītae rūsticae amittere. Cum pauper sit, tamen ille  
sibi vidētur pār rēgibus, cum filiū parvī illius ad eum  
celeriter accurrunt et cāra ōscula liberrimē offerunt. Huic  
dī immortalēs, fidēliter cultī, pācem perpetuam dant. Vī-  
15 tam similiter beātam quondam ēgērunt Rōmulus et Remus.  
—adapted from Vergil, *Georgics* 2.458ff.

## VOCABULARY:

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**fortūnātōs agricolās:** accusative of exclamation

**vīctus, -ūs, m.:** food, sustenance, means of living

**fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsus:** to pour forth

**spēlunca, -ae, f.:** cave, grotto

**lacus, -ūs, m.:** lake

**mūgītus, -ūs, m.:** lowing, bellowing, mooing

**bōs, bovis** (genitive pl. = **boum**), m. or f.: ox, cow, cattle

**arbor, arboris, f.:** tree

5

**saevus, -a, -um:** fierce, violent, savage

10

**rūsticus, -a, -um:** rustic, rural, simple

**accurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus:** to run up to

**colō, -ere, coluī, cultus:** to cultivate, worship

**Rōmulus, -ī, m.:** Romulus, founder of Rome

15

**Remus, -ī, m.:** Remus, twin brother of Romulus

# THE HELVETIANS PARLEY WITH CAESAR

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Conditions*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 33

*Caesar here illustrates how he, as commander of the Roman forces in Gaul, deals with an arrogant adversary.*

Contrā Helvētiōs, quī in agrōs populōrum vīcīnōrum invādēbant, Caesar bellum suscēpit. Cum potuisset ūnō diē pontem in Ararī facere et suum exercitum trādūcere, Helvētiī, quī diēbus vīgintī idem difficillimē cōnfēcerant, lēgātōs ad eum mīsērunt. Hī ita dīxērunt: "Sī pācem populus Rōmānus nōbīscum faciet, in illīs fīnibus ubi volueris, manēbimus. Sed sī bellō nōs diūtius premere in animō habēs, cōgitā dē antīquā fāmā nostrā. Ita enim ā patribus māiōribusque nostrīs didicimus ut magis virtūte bellum gerāmus quam īnsidiīs. Quod sī contrā nōs tuum exercitum dūcās, nōn solum salūtem tuam, sed etiam honōrem populī Rōmānī certē āmittās."

Hīs Caesar ita respondit: "Etiam sī vestrōrum priōrum vitiōrum memoriā dēpōnere possem, certē nōn possem ignōscere vestrīs novīs sceleribus. Nisi quōs obsidēs dabit, pācem vōbīscum nōn faciam."

Helvētiī, sī Caesarī tum cessissent, meliōrem fortūnam invēnissent. Sed īnsolenter respondērunt: "Nōbīs ā māiōribus nostrīs hic mōs trāditus est: Helvētiī obsidēs accipiunt, nōn dant."

—adapted from Caesar, *The Gallic War* 1.13f.

## VOCABULARY:

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**Helvētiī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** Helvetians, one of the tribes living in ancient Gaul (now France and Switzerland)

**vīcīnus, -a, -um:** neighboring

**invādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsus:** to rush in, fall upon, seize

**pōns, pontis, m.:** bridge

**Arar, Araris** (ablative **Ararī**), m.: the river Arar (now Saône) which flows into the Rhône river

**trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:** to lead across, bring over

**idem:** i.e. **ūnō diē pontem in Ararī facere**

**cōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to complete, finish

**lēgātus, -ī, m.:** legate, ambassador

5

**gerāmus:** present subjunctive where imperfect might be expected;  
shows a result that holds true in the present time

10

**quod sī:** but if

**dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to lay aside

**ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus:** to pardon, overlook (+ dative)

15

**obses, -sidis, m. or f.:** hostage

**īnsolenter** (adverb): arrogantly



# SALLUST'S VIEW OF HUMAN NATURE

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Deponent Verbs; Ablative  
with Special Deponents*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 34

*The Roman historian Sallust, in the preface to his monograph on the Catilinarian conspiracy, outlines the faculties possessed by human beings that make them superior to beasts.*

Omnēs hominēs quī cupiunt praestāre cēterīs animālibus  
summā ope nītī dēbent, nē vītā silentiō trāseant velutī  
pecora, quae nātūra fīnxit prōna atque ventrī oboedientia.  
Sed nostra omnis vīs in animō et corpore sita est; animī  
5 imperiō, corporis servitiō ūtimur; alterum nōbīs cum dīs,  
alterum cum bēluīs commūne est. Mihi rēctius vidētur  
glōriam quaerere ingeniū quam vīrium opibus et, quoniam  
vīta ipsa quā fruimur brevis est, memoriā nostrī quam  
maximē longam efficere. Nam dīvitiārum et fōrmae glōria  
10 flūxa atque fragilis est; virtūs clāra aeternaque habētur.

Sed multī mortālēs, dēditī ventrī atque somnō, indoctī  
incultīque vītā sicutī peregrīnantēs ēgērunt; quibus pro-  
fectō contrā nātūrā corpus voluptātī, anima onerī fuit.  
Eōrum ego vītā mortemque iūxtā aestimō quoniam dē  
15 utrāque silētur. Sed is dēmum mihi vīvere atque fruī animā  
vidētur, quī aliquō negōtiō intentus praeclārī facinoris aut  
artis bonae fāmā quaerit.

—adapted from Sallust, *War with Catiline* 1–2

## VOCABULARY:

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**nītor, nīti, nīsus sum:** to strive, make an effort

**trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itus:** to pass through

**velutī** (adverb): just as, just like

**pecus, -oris, n.:** cattle, herd

**fīngō, -ere, fīnxī, fictus:** to form, fashion, make

**prōnus, -a, -um:** bent forward (i.e. not erect)

**venter, -tris, m.:** stomach, belly

**oboediēns, -entis:** obedient (+ dative)

**situs, -a, -um:** situated, placed, located

**servitium, -iī, n.:** service, servitude

**alterum ... alterum:** i.e. **animus** and **corpus**

**bēlua, -ae, f.:** beast

**rēctus, -a, -um:** straight, right, proper

**quaerere ... et ... efficere:** both infinitives depend on **vidētur**

**ingeniū ... vīrium:** both genitives depend on **opibus** (ablative of means)

**fruor, fruī, frūctus sum** (+ ablative): to enjoy

**quam maximē longam = quam longissimam**

**efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to bring about, achieve

**fīxus, -a, -um:** flowing, changeable

**fragilis, -e:** fragile, perishable

**aeternus, -a, -um:** eternal, imperishable

**dēditus, -a, -um:** addicted to, given over to

**indoctus, -a, -um:** uneducated, ignorant

**incultus, -a, -um:** unsophisticated, not cultured

**sīcutī** (adverb): just as, just like

**peregrīnor (1):** to travel around, sojourn

**profectō** (adverb): assuredly

**voluptātī fuit:** served as a source of pleasure (dative of purpose)

**onus, -neris, n.:** burden (**onerī** = dative of purpose)

**iūxtā** (adverb): near, close, i.e. similar

**aestimō (1):** to judge, estimate, consider

**uterque, utraque, utrumque:** each (of two), either one

**silētur:** it's kept silent, nothing's said

**dēmum** (adverb): at last, finally (at end of argument)

**negōtium, -iī, n.:** business, occupation

**intentus, -a, -um:** intent on (+ ablative)

**facinus, -oris, n.:** deed, act

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# A CONVERSATION FROM ROMAN COMEDY

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Dative with Adjectives;*

*Dative with Special Verbs;*

*Dative with Compounds*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 35

*Terence's Self-Punisher was first performed in Rome in 163 B.C. In this scene from the comedy, Menedemus explains to his neighbor Chremes why he is punishing himself by working so hard. Neither Menedemus nor Chremes is aware that Menedemus' son has returned from his stint in the army and is next door at Chremes' house, ready to resume his old love affair.*

- MENEDĒMUS: Filium ūnum adulēscētem habēō. Āh, cūr dīxī mē habēre? Immō habuī, Chremē; nunc utrum habeam necne incertum est. CHREMĒS: Cūr? ME: Sciēs. Puellam pauperem ille nimis amāre coeperat. Illum semper ad-
- 5 monēbam: "Dēbēs, mī fili, studēre dīvitīs et honōribus, nōn falsīs lūdīs amōris. Ego, cum eram istud aetātis, praemia et glōriam in exercitū invēnī." Nunc Clīnia cum mīlitibus in Asiam discessit, ut rēgī serviat et mihi placeat. CH: Quid ais? ME: Utinam nē eī persuāsissem! Meō filiō,
- 10 quem adiuvāre dēbēbam, gravissimē nocuī! Mihi ignōscere nōn possum. Itaque, dum Clīnia propter mē multa mala patitur, poenās ipse etiam dabō, in agrō labōrāns, opibus parcēns, illī absentī serviēns. CH: Ego arbitror tē nōn adversō in filium tuum ingeniō esse et illum quidem velle
- 15 tibi pārere. Sed nec tū illum satis nōverās, nec tē ille. Tū illum numquam ostendistī quantū penderēs, nec tibi ille est ausus crēdere. Sed spērō illum tibi salvum adfutūrum esse. Tibi parce, Menedēme! Absēns filius tē hoc facere vult. ME: Tū nōn dēbēs mīrārī, sī labōrāre potius dēsīderō. CH: Sī ita
- 20 vīs, bene valē! ME: Et tū!

—adapted from Terence, *Self-Punisher* 93–167

## VOCABULARY:

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**Menedēmus, -ī, m.:** old man in Terence's *Self-Punisher*

**immō:** no, on the contrary; rather

**Chremēs, -ētis** (vocative **Chremē**), m.: Menedemus' neighbor

**utrum ... -ne:** whether ... or (double indirect question)

**incertus, -a, -um:** uncertain, unsure

5

**falsīs lūdīs:** deceitful games

**istud aetātis:** that of age, i.e. at that age of yours

**Clīnia, -ae, m.:** Menedemus' son

**Asia, -ae, f.:** Asia Minor

**rēgī:** one of the petty kings (successors to Alexander the Great) who hired Greek mercenaries to fight for them; the characters in Terence's plays are meant to be Greeks from the late 4th or early 3rd century B.C., not Romans of Terence's own lifetime (c. 190–159 B.C.)

**ais:** you say

**utinam nē:** would that ... not (introducing a contrary-to-fact negative wish)

10

**absēns, -entis:** absent, away

**adversō ... ingeniō:** of a hostile disposition (ablative of quality) describing **tē** (Menedemus)

**in:** toward

**nōverās:** from **nōscō**

15

**illum** (line 16): direct object of **penderēs**

**pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsus:** to weigh, value, regard (+ genitive of value, "of how much worth")

**crēdere:** to confide in, put trust in

**adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus:** to be present, be near, appear, come

**potius** (adverb): rather, preferably

# A CRISIS IN ROMAN EDUCATION

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Jussive Noun Clauses; Fīō*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 36

*Encolpius, narrator of Petronius' Satyricon, attacks the schools of his day (first century A.D.) on the grounds that the education they provide is totally irrelevant to the needs and experiences of the students.*

“Ego discipulōs in scholīs stultissimōs fierī putō, quod nihil, ex hīs quae in ūsū habēmus, aut audiunt aut vident, sed hominēs plēnōs timōris petentēs ā pīrātīs nē sē in catēnās iniciant, sed tyrannōs ēdicta scrībentēs quibus  
5 imperent filiīs ut capita patrum suōrum praecīdant, sed rēgēs ōrāculīs monitōs ut virginēs trēs immolent nē pestilentia gravior fiat. Quī inter haec aluntur nōn magis sapere possunt quam bene olēre quī in culinā vīvunt! Levibus enim atque turpibus dēclāmātiōnibus magistrī effēcērunt  
10 ut corpus ōrātiōnis ēnervārētur et caderet. Certē neque Platō neque Dēmōsthenēs ad hoc genus exercitātiōnis accessit!”

Nōn est passus Agamemnōn mē diūtius ōrāre: “Ego magistrōs fateor in hīs exercitātiōnibus peccāre, sed dēbē-  
15 mus eīs ignōscere. Nam nisi dīxerint ea quae adulēscentibus placent, ut ait Cicerō, ‘sōlī in scholīs relinquentur.’ Parentēs culpā dīgnī sunt, quī nōlunt liberōs suōs sevērā lēge discere. Nunc, ut puerī, in scholīs lūdunt; ut iuvenēs, rīdentur in forō.”

—adapted from Petronius, *Satyricon* 1–4



## VOCABULARY:

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**schola, -ae, f.:** school

**quod** (conjunction): because

**nihil ... sed ... sed ... sed:** nothing but ... (but) ... (but) ...

**ex hīs:** of these things

**ūsus, -ūs, m.:** use, experience

**hominēs ... tyrannōs ... rēgēs:** accusative objects describing what the pupils do hear about in school

**pīrāta, -ae, m.:** pirate

**sē:** refers to **hominēs** (the people making the plea), not to **pīrātīs**

**catēna, -ae, f.:** chain

**iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus:** to throw into

**ēdictum, -ī, n.:** decree, edict

**quibus imperent:** relative clause of purpose

**praecīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus:** to cut off

**orāculum, -ī, n.:** oracle, divine utterance, prophecy

**immolō (1):** to sacrifice, kill as an offering to the gods

**pestilentia, -ae, f.:** pestilence, plague

**quī ... quī:** those who ... those who

**oleō, -ēre, -uī:** to smell (**bene olēre** = to smell good)

**culīna, -ae, f.:** kitchen

**dēclāmātiō, -ōnis, f.:** set theme for a practice speech

(**dēclāmātiōnibus** = ablative of means with **effēcērunt**)

**effēcērunt ut:** "have brought it about that, have caused ... to"

**ōrātiō, -ōnis, f.:** oratory, speech, eloquence

**ēnervō (1):** to remove sinews from, weaken

**Platō, -ōnis, m.:** famous Greek philosopher

**Dēmōsthenēs, -is, m.:** famous Greek orator

**exercitātiō, -ōnis, f.:** exercise, practice

**Agamemnōn, -onis, m.:** a rhetorician whom Encolpius meets

**ōrāre:** to plead (my case)

**peccō (1):** to sin, make a mistake, go wrong

**liberī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** children

**sevērus, -a, -um:** strict

**ut puerī:** as boys (i.e. when they are boys)

**lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus:** to play

**iuvenis, -is, m.:** a youth, young adult

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# HORACE MEETS A BOORISH FELLOW

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Conjugation of Eō; Constructions  
of Place and Time*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 37

*In his Satires the Roman poet Horace pokes gentle fun at the foibles of human nature.*

Ībam Viā Sacrā, ut soleō, cōgitāns dē rēbus meīs. Occurrit  
quīdam nōtus mihi nōmine tantum, raptāque manū, "Quid  
agis?" ait. "Suāviter," inquam. Cum ille sequerētur, ego,  
miserē discēdere quaerēns, modo ībam celerius, modo  
5 cōsistēbam. Ille loquēbātur, viās et Rōmam laudāns. Ut  
illī nihil respondēbam, "Miserē cupis," inquit, "abīre." "Eō  
ad aedēs amīcī cuiusdam, longē trāns Tiberim," inquam.  
"Nihil habeo quod agam, et nōn sum piger; sequar tē."  
Vēnerāmus ad templum Vestae, quartā iam parte diēi  
10 praeteritā, et ad litem illī respondendum erat; nisi hoc  
faciat, perdat litem. "Sī mē amās," inquit, "manē hīc ut mē  
iuvēs!" "Peream, sī nōvī cīvīlia iūra," inquam. "Quid  
faciam?" inquit. "Tēne relinquam an litem?" "Mē." "Nōn  
faciam." Deinde Aristius Fuscus, mihi cārus amīcus, occur-  
15 rit. Manum eius rapiō, nūtāns, distorquēns oculōs, ut mē  
ēripiat. "Certē habēs aliquid quod vīs loquī mēcum,"  
inquam. "Meminī bene, sed meliōre tempore dīcam; ig-  
nōscēs; necesse est mihi abīre." Fugit et mē sub cultrō  
relinquit. Deinde occurrit illī adversārius: "Quō tū turpis-  
20 sime abīs?" magnā vōce clāmat, et "Licet tē antestārī?" Ego  
oppōnō auriculam. Rapiť illum in iūs. Sic mē servāvit  
Apollō.

—adapted from Horace, *Satires* 1.9

## VOCABULARY:

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**Via Sacra:** Sacred Way, road running through the Roman Forum (**Viā Sacrā** = ablative of the way by which)

**occurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus:** to run to meet, run up

**nōtus, -a, -um:** known, familiar

**tantum** (adverb): only

**miserē** (adverb): miserably, terribly much

**modo ... modo:** now ... now; at one time ... at another time

**cōsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus:** to stop, halt

**aedēs, -ium, f. pl.:** house

**Tiberis, -is** (accusative **Tiberim**), m.: Tiber River

**nihil ... quod agam:** nothing to do (relative clause of characteristic)

**piger, pigra, pigrum:** lazy, slow

**templum, -ī, n.:** temple

**Vesta, -ae, f.:** Vesta, goddess of the hearth

**praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus:** to go by, pass

**līs, lītis, f.:** lawsuit

**sī mē amās:** please (idiomatic expression)

**respondendum erat:** impersonal use of passive periphrastic (literally, "it had to be responded by him")

**perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to ruin, lose

**cīvilis, -e:** civil

**quid faciam?** what am I to do? (deliberative subjunctive)

**tē ... relinquam?** am I to abandon you? (deliberative subjunctive)

**-ne:** introduces a double question

**an:** or (introduces second part of a double question)

**Aristius Fuscus, -ī, m.:** Horace's friend

**nūto (1):** to nod, gesture

**distorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortus:** to twist apart, distort

**meminī, -isse:** to remember (perfect tense used for present)

**necesse** (indeclinable adjective): necessary

**culter, -tri, m.:** knife

**adversārius, -iī, m.:** opponent in a lawsuit

**quō** (interrogative adverb): to what place, whither?

**clāmō (1):** to call, cry out

**antestor (1):** to call as a witness; understand **tē** (= Horace) as object of the infinitive

**oppōnō auriculam:** "I offer my earlobe for him to touch" to show that Horace agrees to be a witness against the man

**Apollō, -linis, m.:** Apollo, god of poetry and poets

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# CICERO SPEAKS ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE SOUL

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Relative Clauses of Characteristic;

Dative of Reference; Supines

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 38

Near the end of his life Cicero wrote the *Tusculan Disputations*, a philosophical discourse examining the essential ingredients of happiness. In the following passage he discusses the divine nature of the soul. These are Cicero's own words with very slight editing: only one short phrase has been omitted.

Animōrum nūlla in terrīs orīgō invenīrī potest. Nihil enim est in animīs mixtum atque concrētum, aut quod ex terrā nātum atque fictum esse videātur, nihil nē aut ūmidum quidem aut flābile aut igneum. Hīs enim in nātūrīs nihil  
5 inest quod vim memoriae, mentis, cōgitātiōnis habeat, quod et praeterita teneat et futūra prōvideat et complectī possit praesentia, quae sōla dīvīna sunt. Singulāris est igitur quaedam nātūra atque vīs animī sēiūncta ab hīs ūsitātis nōtisque nātūrīs. Ita, quicquid est illud quod sentit,  
10 quod sapit, quod vīvit, quod vīget, caeleste et dīvīnum ob eamque rem aeternum sit necesse est. Nec vērō deus ipse, quī intellegitur ā nōbīs, aliō modō intellegī potest nisi mēns solūta quaedam et libera, sēgregāta ab omnī concrētiōne mortālī, omnia sentiēns et movēns ipsaque praedita mōtū  
15 sempiternō. Hōc ē genere atque eādem ē nātūrā est hūmāna mēns.

—adapted from Cicero, *Tusculan Disputations* 1.66

## VOCABULARY:

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**terrīs**: i.e. the earth (as opposed to **caelum**); in line 2 **terrā** = earth (in the sense of solid matter)

**orīgō, -ginis, f.**: source, origin

**misceō, -ēre, miscuī, mixtus**: to mix, mingle

**concrētus, -a, -um**: firm, concrete, solid

**quod**: its antecedent is **nihil**

**figō, -ere, fīnxī, fictus**: to form, make, shape

**nē ... quidem**: strengthens **nihil**

**ūmidus, -a, -um**: wet, liquid

**flābilis, -e**: airy

**igneus, -a, -um**: fiery

**nātūrīs**: here refers to the four elements (earth, water, air, and fire) of which human beings were thought to be composed

**cōgitātiō, -ōnis, f.**: deliberation, thought

**praeteritus, -a, -um**: past, gone by

**complector, -plectī, -plexus**: to embrace, grasp, comprehend

**quae** = those abilities described in the **quod** clause

**singulāris, -e**: singular, unique

**sēiūctus, -a, -um**: separated, distinct

**ūsītātus, -a, -um**: customary, usual, ordinary

**nōtus, -a, -um**: known, familiar

**nātūrīs**: here again refers to the four elements

**vigēō, -ēre, viguī**: to thrive, be lively

**caelestis, -e**: heavenly, celestial

**ob** (preposition + accusative): because of, on account of; **ob eamque rem** = **et ob eam rem**

**sit**: the subject of **sit** is **quicquid est illud quod ... viget**

**necesse** (indeclinable adjective): necessary (supply **ut** before **sit**; that **ut** clause is the subject of **necesse est**)

**quī intellegitur ā nōbīs**: i.e. to the extent that the divine being is grasped by us

**nisi mēns ... quaedam**: supply **est**

**solūtus, -a, -um**: loosened, unfettered

**sēgregō (1)**: to segregate, separate

**concrētiō, -ōnis, f.**: material

**praeditus, -a, -um**: endowed (with)

**motus, -ūs, m.**: motion, movement

**sempiternus, -a, -um**: everlasting, eternal

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# CICERO EVALUATES TWO FAMOUS ROMAN ORATORS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Gerund & Gerundive*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 39

*M. Antonius and L. Crassus were the leading orators of their age; Cicero, who, as a youth, had heard them speak in the forum, greatly admired their skills and regarded them as exemplars.*

M. Antōnius, quasi imperātor cōpiās suās collocāns, omnia verba ponēbat in maximē opportūnīs suae ōrātiōnis partibus. Gestibus nōn verbōrum exprimendōrum, sed sententiārum illūminandārum causā ūtēbātur. Etsī vōx eius  
5 subrauca nātūrā, etiam hoc vitium in bonum convertēbātur. Habēbat enim flēbile quiddam aptumque et ad fidem faciendam et ad misericordiam movendam. Ōrātōrī animōrum flectendōrum cupidō āctiōnem necesse est, ut Dēmostenēs ait, in dīcendō plūrimī aestimāre.

10 Equidem etsī Antōniō tantam laudem dō quantam iam dīxī, tamen in L. Crassō erat summa gravitās, erat cum gravitatē iūcta Latīnē loquendī ēlegantia. Nam ut Antōnius aut sēdandīs animīs aut excitandīs incrēdibilem vim habēbat, sic in interpretandō, in dēfiniendō, in explicandā  
15 aequitatē nēmō erat melior quam Crassus. Id in Mānīi Curiī causā cognitum est. Ita enim multa tum contrā scriptum prō aequitatē Crassus dīxit ut hominem sapientissimum Q. Scaevolam vinceret argūmentōrum exemplōrumque cōpiā. Quārē ēloquentium iūrisperītissimus  
20 Crassus, iūrisperītōrum ēloquentissimus Scaevola esse putābātur.

—adapted from Cicero, *Brutus* 139–145

## VOCABULARY:

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**Marcus Antōnius, -iī, m.:** orator, consul in 99 B.C.

**collocō (1):** to arrange, station, deploy

**opportūnus, -a, -um:** advantageous

**gestus, -ūs, m.:** gesture

**exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus:** to represent

**illūminō (1):** to light up, make clear, adorn

**vōx ... subrauca:** supply erat

**subraucus, -a, -um:** rather hoarse, husky-sounding

**habēbat:** supply vōx as subject

**flēbilis, -e:** tearful (**flēbile quiddam** = something doleful)

**aptus, -a, -um:** fit, suitable (+ **ad** = for)

**miserericordia, -ae, f.:** pity, mercy

**flectō, -ere, flexī, flexus:** to bend

**cupidō:** modifies **ōrātōrī**

**actiō, -ōnis, f.:** action (of an orator), delivery

**necesse est:** construe with dative (**ōrātōrī**) and infinitive

**Dēmostenēs, -is, m.:** famous Greek orator

**plūrimī aestimāre:** to consider of very much worth, to regard as most valuable

**equidem** (adverb): indeed, truly

**Lūcius Crassus, -ī, m.:** orator, consul in 95 B.C.

**gravitās, -tātis, f.:** weight, dignity

**ut ... sic:** as ... so

**sēdō (1):** to soothe, calm

**excitō (1):** to arouse, provoke

**interpretor (1):** to explain, interpret

**dēfīniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to describe exactly, define

**explicō (1):** to give an account of, unfold

**aequitās, -tātis, f.:** fairness, spirit of the law

**Mānius Curius, -iī, m.:** litigant in a famous case

**scrīptum, -ī, n.:** written law, letter of the law

**Quintus Scaevola, -ae, m.:** lawyer, consul in 95 B.C.

**argūmentum, -ī, n.:** proof

**exemplum, -ī, n.:** example

**ēloquēns, -entis:** eloquent

**iūrisperītus, -a, -um:** expert in the law

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# HANNIBAL AND THE ROMANS

## FIGHT TO A DRAW

### GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

-Ne, Num, & Nōne in Direct Questions;

Fear Clauses; Genitive & Ablative of Description

### WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 40

*Livy describes a hostile confrontation between Hannibal, the brilliant Carthaginian general, and the Roman consul Sempronius during the Second Punic War (218–201 B.C.).*

Exercitum Hannibalis transeuntem Appenninum impediēbat ferōx tempestās: magnus imber ventō mixtus oppugnābat capita militum, qui verēbantur ut tantam vim frīgoris ferre possent. Duōs diēs eō locō sicut obsessi mānsērunt.

5 Multī hominēs mortuī sunt, multa animālia: etiam perierunt septem elephantī ex iīs quī semper adhūc superāverant.

Dēgressus Appenninō Hannibal ad Placentiam castra mōvit et decem mīlia passuum prōgressus cōsēdit. Posterō diē duodecim mīlia peditum, quīnque equitum contrā hostem dūcit; nec Semprōnius cōsul fugit proelium. Atque eō diē tria mīlia passuum inter duo castra fuērunt; posterō diē magnīs animīs pugnāverunt. Prīmō vīs Rōmānōrum ita superior fuit ut nōn solum vincerent, sed

15 pulsōs hostēs in castra sequerentur et castra oppugnārent. Iam nōna diēi hōra erat, cum Rōmānus dux, cum nūlla spēs esset capiendōrum castrōrum, militibus imperāvit ut omnīnō sē reciperent. Hoc ubi Hannibal accēpit, extemplō, equitibus ēmissīs, in hostem ipse cum peditibus ē mediīs

20 castrīs ērūpit. Acriter pugnātum est, sed nox proelium dirēmit. Ab utrāque parte sescentī peditēs et trecentī equitēs cecidērunt; sed māior Rōmānīs iactūra fuit, quod equestris ōrdinis tot virī et tribūnī militum quīnque et praefectī sociōrum trēs sunt interfectī.

—adapted from Livy 21.58–59

## VOCABULARY:

**Hannibal, -alis, m.:** Carthaginian military leader, enemy of Rome

**Appennīnus, -ī, m.:** Apennine mountain range in Italy

**imber, -bris, m.:** rain

**frīgus, -oris, n.:** cold, coldness

**sīcut** (adverb): just as, just as if

**obsideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus:** besiege

5

**iīs = eīs**

**semper adhūc:** always up until now

**superō (1):** to be left over, survive; overcome

**dēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum:** to march down from (Hannibal turns back, unable to cross the Apennines in the bad weather)

**Placentia, -ae, f.:** town on the Po River in Italy

**castra, -ōrum, n. pl.:** military camp

**passus, -ūs, m.:** step; **mīlle passūs** = one mile

**prōgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum:** to march forth (from Placentia)

**cōnsīdō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus:** to take up a position, encamp

**posterus, -a, -um:** subsequent, following, next

**pedes, -ditis, m.:** foot-soldier, infantryman

**eques, -quitis, m.:** horseman, cavalryman

**Semprōnius, -iī, m.:** consul in 218 B.C., who fought Hannibal

**proelium, -iī, n.:** battle

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**sē recipere:** to retreat

**accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** to receive (word of), hear

**extemplō** (adverb): immediately

**ērumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus:** to break out, burst out

**pugnātum est = pugnāvērunt**

**dirimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēmtus:** to break off, interrupt

**uterque, utraque, utrumque:** each (of two), both

**cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus:** to fall (dead)

**iactūra, -ae, f.:** loss, sacrifice

**equester, equestris, equestre:** equestrian (next after senatorial)

**ōrdō, -dinis, m.:** class, rank (in Roman society)

**tribūnus mīlitum:** military tribune, could command a Roman legion

**praefectus sociōrum:** prefect of the allies, commanded a non-Roman squadron

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## —A—

- ā** or **ab** (prep. + abl.): away from; by (agent)
- abeō, -īre, -iī** or **ivī, -itus**: to go away, depart, vanish, pass away, die
- absēns, -entis**: absent, away
- absolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus**: to loosen, free
- absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus**: to be away, be absent
- accēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus**: to come near, approach
- accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus**: to receive, accept; receive word of, hear
- accurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus**: to run up to
- ācer, ācris, ācre**: sharp, keen
- acerbus, -a, -um**: harsh, bitter
- aciēs, -eī, f.**: sharp edge, line of battle
- ācriter** (adv.): sharply, violently
- actiō, -ōnis, f.**: action, delivery
- acūmen, -minis, n.**: sharpness, cunning, subtlety
- acuō, -ere, acuī, acūtus**: to sharpen
- ad** (prep. + acc.): to, up to; near, beside; for
- addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus**: to induce, persuade
- adhūc** (adv.): thus far, hitherto, up until now
- adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus**: to help, encourage, sustain
- administrō (1)**: to manage, take charge of, execute
- admoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus**: to admonish, remind, suggest, warn, urge
- adsideō, -ēre, assēdī, assessus**: to sit near
- adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus**: to be present, be near; be present to help, assist; appear, come
- adulēscēns, -entis**: young; (as a noun, m. or f.) young person, youth
- adventus, -ūs, m.**: approach, arrival
- adversārius, -iī, m.**: adversary, opponent in a lawsuit
- adversus, -a, -um**: opposite, in front, unfavorable, hostile
- advocātus, -ī, m.**: advocate, legal counselor
- aedēs, -ium, f. pl.**: house
- aequitās, -tātis, f.**: fairness, spirit of the law



**aes aliēnum, aeris aliēnī**, n.: debt, another's money  
**aestimō (1)** (+ gen.): to estimate, value, regard  
**aetās, -tātis**, f.: lifetime, age, generation; **istud aetātis**: that of age, i.e.  
 at that age of yours  
**aeternus, -a, -um**: eternal, everlasting, immortal, imperishable  
**ager, -grī**, m.: field, ground, farm  
**agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus**: to drive; **agere vītam**: to live, spend one's life  
**agricola, -ae**, m.: farmer  
**āh** (interjection): ah! oh!  
**āiō, ais, ait, āiunt** (defective verb): to say, say yes, affirm  
**albus, -a, -um**: white  
**aliquī, -qua, -quod**: some, any  
**aliquis, aliquid** (indef. pron.): someone, somebody, something  
**aliquō** (adv.): to some place  
**alius, -a, -ud**: another, different  
**alō, -ere, -uī, altus or alitus**: to feed, nourish, rear, support  
**alter, altera, alterum**: the other; **alter ... alter**: the one ... the other  
**ambulō (1)**: to walk  
**amīca, -ae**, f.: friend  
**amīcitia, -ae**, f.: friendship  
**amīcus, -a, -um**: friendly  
**amīcus, -ī**, m.: friend  
**āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus**: to lose  
**amō (1)**: to love  
**amor, -ōris**, m.: love, object of love  
**āmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus**: to move away  
**an** (conj. introducing 2nd part of double question): or  
**anima, -ae**, f.: air, breath of life, spirit, mind  
**animal, -ālis**, n.: animal, living creature  
**animus, -ī**, m.: soul, mind; pl.: high spirits, courage  
**annus, -ī**, m.: year  
**ante** (prep. + acc.): before  
**anteā** (adv.): before, earlier  
**antestor (1)**: to call as witness  
**antīquitās, -tātis**, f.: antiquity, primitive virtue  
**antīquus, -a, -um**: ancient, old  
**aperiō, -īre, aperuī, apertus**: to open  
**aptus, -a, -um**: fit, suitable  
**arbitror (1)**: to decide, judge, think, suppose

**arbor, -oris, f.:** tree  
**arca, -ae, f.:** box, chest  
**arduus, -a, -um:** steep, difficult, hard  
**argūmentum, -ī, n.:** proof  
**arma, -ōrum, n. pl.:** arms, weapons  
**ars, artis, f.:** skill, craft  
**arx, arcis, f.:** citadel, fortress  
**as, assis, m.:** copper coin of little weight, "penny"  
**asīlus, -ī, m.:** gadfly  
**aspectus, -ūs, m.:** look, glance  
**aspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus:** to catch sight of, see  
**at (conj.):** but (more emotional than **sed**)  
**atque or ac:** and, and also, and even  
**attentē (adv.):** attentively  
**auctōritās, -tātis, f.:** authority  
**audāx, -ācis:** bold, daring  
**audeō, -ēre, ausus sum:** to dare  
**audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to hear, listen to  
**aureus, -a, -um:** golden  
**auricula, -ae, f.:** earlobe  
**auscultō (1):** to listen to, hear  
**aut (conj.):** or; **aut ... aut:** either ... or  
**autem (conj.):** but, however  
**auxilium, -iī, n.:** aid, assistance  
**avis, avis, f.:** bird

## —B—

**bāsium, -iī, n.:** a kiss  
**beātus, -a, -um:** happy, prosperous, rich  
**bellum, -ī, n.:** war, battle  
**bellus, -a, -um:** pretty, handsome, charming  
**bēlua, -ae, f.:** beast  
**bene (adv.):** well; **bene est:** it goes well, things go well  
**beneficium, -iī, n.:** kindness, favor, benefit, service, help, support  
**bibō, -ere, bibī:** to drink  
**bonus, -a, -um:** good  
**bōs, bovis, m. or f.:** ox, cow; **pl.:** cattle  
**bracchium, -iī, n.:** arm

**brevis, -e:** short, brief

**brevitās, -tātis, f.:** brevity, smallness, shortness

## —C—

**cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus:** to fall

**caecus, -a, -um:** blind

**caedēs, -is, f.:** slaughter, massacre

**caelestis, -e:** heavenly, celestial

**caelum, -ī, n.:** heaven, sky

**canis, -is, m. or f.:** dog

**cantus, -ūs, m.:** song, birdcall

**capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus:** to take, seize, reach, arrive at

**captīvus, -a, -um:** captive, taken in war

**caput, -pitis, n.:** head

**careō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus (+ abl.):** to be without, miss, keep away from, be free from, want, lack

**cārus, -a, -um:** dear, beloved

**cāseus, -ī, m.:** cheese

**castīgō (1):** to punish, chastise

**castra, -ōrum, n. pl.:** military camp

**catēna, -ae, f.:** chain

**cauda, -ae, f.:** tail

**causa, -ae, f.:** cause, reason, lawsuit, case; **causā + preceding gen.:** for the sake of, on account of

**cavea, -ae, f.:** cage

**caverna, -ae, f.:** cave

**cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessus:** to grant, concede, yield, depart, pass away, die

**celer, celeris, celere:** quick, speedy

**celeritās, -tātis, f.:** speed, swiftness, haste

**celeriter (adv.):** quickly, speedily

**cēna, -ae, f.:** dinner, meal

**centum (indecl.):** one hundred

**centum vīgintī (indecl.):** one hundred twenty

**certē (adv.):** surely, certainly

**certus, -a, -um:** certain, particular, definite, sure, dependable

**cerva, -ae, f.:** deer, hind

**cēterus, -a, -um:** the other; pl.: the others, the remaining, the rest

**cicāda, -ae, f.:** cricket, grasshopper

**cingō, -ere, cīnxī, cīnctus:** to gird, encircle  
**cinis, -neris, m.:** ash, ashes  
**cīvīlis, -e:** civil  
**cīvis, -is, m. or f.:** citizen, fellow citizen  
**clāmō (1):** to call, cry out  
**clārus, -a, -um:** bright, famous, illustrious  
**coepī, coepisse, coeptus** (defective verb): to begin  
**cōgitātiō, -ōnis, f.:** deliberation, thought  
**cōgitō (1):** to think, consider, ponder, plan  
**cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nītus:** to recognize  
**collocō (1):** to place, arrange, station  
**collum, -ī, n.:** neck  
**colō, -ere, coluī, cultus:** to cultivate, cherish, worship  
**committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to connect, unite, commit, entrust; engage in (battle)  
**commūnis, -e:** common, public, universal, familiar, shared  
**complector, -plectī, -plexus sum:** to embrace, grasp, comprehend  
**concordia, -ae, f.:** harmony, concord  
**concrētiō, -ōnis, f.:** a growing together, material  
**concrētus, -a, -um:** firm, concrete, solid  
**concurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus:** to run together, unite, strike one another, engage in combat  
**condō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to hide, conceal  
**cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, collātus:** to bring together, contribute, discuss, talk over; **sē cōnferre:** to betake oneself, go  
**cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to complete, finish  
**cōnfirmātiō, -ōnis, f.:** a verifying of facts, an adducing of proofs  
**cōnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum:** to acquire  
**cōnservō (1):** to preserve  
**cōnsidō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus:** to take up a position, encamp  
**cōnsilium, -iī, n.:** plan, consultation; meeting for deliberation, planning session  
**cōnsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus:** to stop, halt  
**cōnsul, -ulis, m.:** consul, one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state under the Republic  
**contemnō, -ere, -tempī, -temptus:** to despise, make light of  
**contentus, -a, -um (+ abl.):** content, satisfied (with)  
**contineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus:** to hold or keep together, confine, contain  
**contrā** (prep. + acc.): against

**conturbō (1):** to throw into confusion, put into disorder  
**convertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus:** to cause to turn back, convert, transform  
**cōpia, -ae, f.:** supply, abundance; pl.: troops, armed forces  
**cōpiōsus, -a, -um:** abundant, rich, full  
**coquō, -ere, coxī, coctus:** to cook  
**cornū, -ūs, n.:** horn, trumpet  
**corpus, -poris, n.:** body  
**corrupō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus:** to seduce, corrupt  
**crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus (+ dat.):** to believe, trust, confide in, put trust in  
**crūdēlis, -e:** cruel  
**cubiculum, -ī, n.:** bedroom  
**culīna, -ae, f.:** kitchen  
**culpa, -ae, f.:** fault, blame  
**culpō (1):** to blame, censure  
**culter, -tris, m.:** knife  
**cum (prep. + abl.):** with; (conj.): when, since, although  
**cupidus, -a, -um (+ gen.):** desirous, fond (of)  
**cupiō, -ere, -īvī or īī, -ītus:** to wish, be eager for, desire  
**cūr (relat. adv.):** for which reason; (interrog. adv.): why? for what reason?  
**cūra, -ae, f.:** care, anxiety  
**cūriōsus, -a, -um:** curious, inquisitive  
**currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursus:** to run, hurry  
**currus, -ūs, m.:** chariot  
**curvus, -a, -um:** curved, bent  
**custōs, -tōdis, m.:** guard, watchman

## —D—

**dē (prep. + abl.):** down from; about, concerning  
**dea, -ae, f.:** goddess  
**dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:** to owe; (+ inf.) have to, ought to  
**decem (indecl.):** ten  
**dēclāmātiō, -ōnis, f.:** declamation, set theme for a practice speech  
**dēdicō (1):** to dedicate, consecrate  
**dēditus, -a, -um:** addicted to, given over to  
**dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:** to lead away, dissuade  
**dēfīniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to describe exactly, define



**dēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum:** to march down from  
**deinde (adv.):** (of place) from there; (of time) then, thereafter  
**dēlectō (1):** to delight, charm, please  
**dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus:** to destroy, annihilate, extinguish  
**dēmum (adv.):** at last, now, in the end (final stage of an argument)  
**dēnique (adv.):** and then, finally, last (in a list of points)  
**dēnsus, -a, -um:** thick, condensed, concise  
**dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to lay aside, put down  
**dēsīderō (1):** to desire, miss, long for  
**deus, -ī, m.:** god  
**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus:** to say, speak; **cāusam dīcere:** to plead a case  
**dictātor, -ōris, m.:** dictator  
**diēs, -ēī, m. or f.:** day, time, period  
**difficilis, -e:** difficult, hard  
**dīgnus, -a, -um (+ abl.):** worthy (of)  
**dīligēns, -entis:** careful, diligent  
**dīligentius (adv.):** more carefully  
**dīligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus:** to love, esteem  
**dirimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēruptus:** to break off, interrupt  
**discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus:** to go away, depart, separate  
**discipulus, -ī, m.:** pupil, student  
**discō, -ere, didicī:** to learn  
**discordia, -ae, f.:** discord, disagreement, sometimes personified as a goddess  
**dissentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus:** to disagree  
**dissolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus:** to free, free from debt  
**distorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortus:** to twist apart, distort  
**diū (adv.):** for a long time  
**diūtissimē (adv.):** for a very long time  
**diūturnus, -a, -um:** long, long-lasting  
**dīversitās, -tātis, f.:** difference, diversity  
**dīves, -vitis:** rich, wealthy  
**dīvīnus, -a, -um:** divine  
**dīvitiae, -ārum, f. pl.:** riches, wealth  
**dō, dare, dedī, datus:** to give, offer  
**doceō, -ēre, docuī, doctus:** to teach  
**dolor, -ōris, m.:** pain, grief  
**domus, -ūs or -ī, f.:** house, building, home, residence

**dōnum, -ī, n.:** gift, present

**dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to sleep, be asleep

**dubitō (1):** to doubt, be doubtful, hesitate

**dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus:** to draw, pull, lead, guide, command

**dulcis, -e:** sweet, pleasant, delightful

**dum (conj.):** while, as long as

**duo, duae, duo:** two

**duodecim (indecl.):** twelve

**dux, ducis, m.:** leader

## —E—

**ē or ex (prep. + abl.):** (of space) out from within; (of time) from, following

**ēdictum, -ī, n.:** decree, edict

**edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus:** to eat

**efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to bring about, achieve, make, form

**effingō, -ere, -fīnxī, -fictus:** to express, represent

**ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē:** I, me

**ēlegantia, -ae, f.:** elegance, refinement

**elephantus, -ī, m.:** elephant

**ēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus:** to choose

**ēloquēns, -entis:** eloquent

**ēloquentia, -ae, f.:** eloquence

**ēmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to release, send out

**ēnervō (1):** to remove sinews from, weaken

**enim (postpos. conj.):** for, truly

**eō, īre, iī or īvī, itus:** to go, walk, sail, ride

**epulae, -ārum, f. pl.:** feast, banquet

**eques, -quitis, m.:** horseman, cavalryman

**equester, equestris, equestre:** relating to horsemen, equestrian, relating to the Roman Knights

**equidem (adv.):** indeed, truly

**equitātus, -ūs, m.:** cavalry

**equus, -ī, m.:** horse

**ērigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus:** to raise up, excite, arouse

**ēripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptus:** to snatch away, pull out, rescue, deliver

**errō (1):** to err, wander

**ērumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus:** to break out, burst out

**et (conj.):** and; **et ... et:** both ... and

**etiam** (adv): also, even  
**etsi** (conj): even if, although  
**excitō** (1): to arouse, provoke  
**exclāmō** (1): to cry out, call out  
**excūsātiō, -ōnis, f.:** way of making amends, means of apologizing  
**exemplum, -ī, n.:** sample, example, model  
**exercitātiō, -ōnis, f.:** exercise, practice  
**exercitus, -ūs, m.:** army  
**exōrō** (1): to win over (by begging), appease  
**expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus:** to banish, expel  
**explicō** (1): to give an account of, unfold  
**expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to set forth, explain  
**exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus:** to represent, portray, express  
**expectō** (1): to wait for, expect  
**extinguō, -ere, -stīnxī, -stīnctus:** to extinguish, put out, destroy, kill,  
abolish, annul  
**extemplō** (adv): immediately  
**extraordinārius, -a, -um:** not common, beyond the norm  
**extrēmus, -a, -um:** extreme, outermost, at the end

## —F—

**fābula, -ae, f.:** story, tale  
**facile** (adv): easily  
**facinus, -oris, n.:** deed, act  
**faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus:** to make, do  
**factum, -ī, n.:** deed, act  
**falsus, -a, -um:** mistaken, wrong, false, deceitful  
**fāma, -ae, f.:** rumor, report, reputation  
**fateor, fatērī, fassus sum:** to admit, acknowledge, disclose, reveal  
**fēliciter** (adv): fruitfully, abundantly, favorably, luckily, happily  
**fēlīx, -īcis:** fruit-bearing, fertile, happy, lucky, successful  
**fēmina, -ae, f.:** woman  
**ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus:** to bear, carry, produce, endure, acquire  
**ferōx, -ōcis:** fierce, savage  
**ferrum, -ī, n.:** iron, sword  
**fidēlis, -e:** faithful, loyal  
**fidēliter** (adv): faithfully, loyally, securely  
**fidēs, -eī, f.:** trust, faith, reliance, confidence, belief

**filia, -ae, f.:** daughter  
**filius, -iī, m.:** son  
**fiŋgō, -ere, fiŋxī, fictus:** to form, fashion, make  
**fīnis, -is, m.:** boundary, border, limit, end, purpose  
**fiō, fierī, factus sum:** to come into being, arise, become  
**flābilis, -e:** airy  
**flamma, -ae, f.:** flame  
**flēbilis, -e:** tearful, doleful  
**flectō, -ere, flexī, flexus:** to bend  
**fleō, -ēre, flēvī, flētus:** to weep  
**flōs, flōris, m.:** flower  
**flūmen, -inis, n.:** river  
**flūxus, -a, -um:** flowing, changeable  
**fōrma, -ae, f.:** form, shape  
**formīca, -ae, f.:** ant  
**fortis, -e:** strong, mighty, brave  
**fortiter (adv.):** strongly, vigorously, firmly, bravely  
**fortūna, -ae, f.:** fortune, luck  
**fortūnātus, -a, -um:** lucky  
**forum, -ī, n.:** forum, the center of political, judicial, and commercial activities in Roman cities  
**fragilis, -e:** fragile, perishable  
**frāter, -tris, m.:** brother  
**frīgus, -oris, n.:** cold, coldness  
**frūctus, -ūs, m.:** produce, fruit, proceeds, profit, reward  
**fruor, fruī, frūctus sum (+ abl.):** to enjoy, delight in  
**fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus:** to escape, leave, run away, avoid  
**fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsus:** to pour forth  
**futūrus, -a, -um:** future

## — G —

**galea, -ae, f.:** helmet  
**garriō, -īre, -ivī, -ītus:** to babble, make incomprehensible sounds  
**gemma, -ae, f.:** jewel, gem  
**gēns, gentis, f.:** clan, stock, tribe, nation, offspring  
**genus, -eris, n.:** kind, sort  
**gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus:** to carry on, wage

**gestus, -ūs, m.:** gesture

**gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus:** to produce, give birth to

**glōria, -ae, f.:** glory, fame

**grātia, -ae, f.:** grace, charm, pleasantness, thanks, gratitude; **grātiās agere** (+ dat.): to give thanks (to)

**gravis, -e:** heavy, troublesome, hard, grave, serious

**gravitās, -tātis, f.:** weight, dignity

**graviter** (adv.): deeply, severely

## —H—

**habēna, -ae, f.:** strap; pl.: reins

**habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:** to have, hold, possess; consider, regard (as)

**hasta, -ae, f.:** spear

**hic, haec, hoc** (demonstr. adj. & pron.): this

**hīc** (adv.): here

**homō, -inis, m. or f.:** human being, person, man

**honor, -ōris, m.:** honor, public office, esteem; **honōre habēre:** to hold (someone) in respect, to esteem

**horridus, -a, -um:** shaggy, rough, unpolished

**hospitālis, -e:** relating to a guest

**hostis, -is, m.:** enemy

**hūmānus, -a, -um:** human

**humus, -ī, f.:** ground, earth, soil

## —I—

**iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactus:** to lay, build, establish, throw, cast, fling

**iactūra, -ae, f.:** loss, sacrifice

**iam** (adv.): now, already; **iam nōn:** no longer; **iam vērō:** furthermore

**ibi** (adv.): there, in that place; then, on that occasion

**īdem, eadem, idem:** the same

**identidem** (adv.): repeatedly, again and again

**igitur** (postpos. conj.): therefore, consequently

**igneus, -a, -um:** fiery

**ignis, -is, m.:** fire, conflagration

**ignōrō (1):** to ignore, not know, not acknowledge

**ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus** (+ dat.): to pardon, overlook

**ille, illa, illud** (demonstr. adj. & pron.): that

**illūminō (1):** to light up, make clear, adorn

**imāgō, -ginis, f.:** image, reflection



**imber, -bris, m.:** rain  
**immeritō (adv.):** undeservedly, unjustly  
**immō (adv.):** no, on the contrary; rather  
**immolō (1):** to sacrifice, kill as an offering to the gods  
**immortālis, -e:** immortal  
**immortālitas, -tātis, f.:** immortality  
**impedimentum, -ī, n.:** hindrance, baggage  
**impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to hinder, get in the way  
**imperātor, -ōris, m.:** general, commander-in-chief  
**imperium, -iī, n.:** command, order, authority  
**imperō (1) (+ dat.):** to order, command, govern, rule  
**impetus, -ūs, m.:** attack, assault  
**impotēns, -entis:** out of control, immoderate  
**in (prep. + abl.):** in, on; (prep. + acc.): into, against, toward  
**incertus, -a, -um:** uncertain, vague, obscure, doubtful, dubious  
**incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** to begin, start  
**incrēdibilis, -e:** incredible  
**incultus, -a, -um:** unsophisticated, not cultured  
**indoctus, -a, -um:** uneducated, ignorant  
**iners, -ertis:** inactive, idle  
**infirmus, -a, -um:** weak, ill  
**ingenium, -iī, n.:** inborn talent, character, nature  
**ingēns, -entis:** huge  
**iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus:** to throw into  
**inīquus, -a, -um:** unfair, unjust  
**inquam (defective verb):** I say; **inquit:** he says, one says, it is said  
**īnscītia, -ae, f.:** ignorance  
**īnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum:** to pursue, follow after  
**īnsidiae, -ārum, f. pl.:** ambush, plot  
**īnsipienter (adv.):** foolishly  
**īnsolenter (adv.):** arrogantly  
**īnsula, -ae, f.:** island  
**īnsum, inesse, īnfuī, īnfutūrus:** to be in, be found in (a place)  
**intellegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus:** to understand, perceive  
**intentus, -a, -um (+ abl.):** intent (on)  
**inter (prep. + acc.):** among, between  
**intereā (adv.):** meanwhile  
**interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to destroy, kill

**interim** (adv.): meanwhile, in the meantime  
**interpretor** (1): to explain, interpret  
**intersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus**: to lie between, be present  
**invādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsus**: to rush in, fall upon, seize  
**inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus**: to find, discover  
**ipse, ipsa, ipsum** (intensive pron.): himself, herself, itself, etc.  
**īra, -ae, f.**: ire, anger  
**is, ea, id** (demonstr. adj. & pron.): this, that, he, she, it  
**iste, ista, istud** (demonstr. adj. & pron.): that, that of yours  
**ita** (adv.): in such a way, thus, so  
**itaque** (adv.): and so, accordingly  
**iterum** (adv.): again  
**iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussus**: to order, appoint, designate  
**iūcunditās, -tātis, f.**: pleasantness, delight, charm  
**iūcundus, -a, -um**: pleasant, delightful, agreeable  
**iūdex, -dicis, m.**: judge, juror  
**iūdicium, -iī, n.**: trial, court, decision, judgment  
**iugum, -ī, n.**: yoke  
**iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūncus**: to join  
**iūrisperītus, -a, -um**: expert in the law  
**iūrō** (1): to swear, take an oath  
**iūs, iūris, n.**: right, justice, law court  
**iūstus, -a, -um**: fair, just  
**iuvenis, -is**: young; **iuvenis, -is, m. or f.**, young person, youth  
**iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtus**: to help, aid  
**iūxtā** (adv.): near, close, next to, on a par with, similar

## —L—

**labor, -ōris, m.**: labor, work, toil  
**labōrō** (1): to work, labor  
**lacus, -ūs, m.**: lake  
**laetus, -a, -um**: happy, joyful  
**lāna, -ae, f.**: wool; **dūcere lānam**: to spin wool  
**lateō, -ēre, -uī**: to lie hidden, hide  
**laudō** (1): to praise  
**laus, laudis, f.**: praise, fame, merit, worth  
**lēgātus, -ī, m.**: legate, ambassador  
**legiō, -ōnis, f.**: legion, unit of the Roman army

**legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus:** to gather, collect, pick out, choose, read  
**leō, -ōnis, m.:** lion  
**levis, -e:** light, fickle, unimportant, trivial  
**lēs, lēgis, f.:** law, bill, motion, statute, rule, regulation, principle  
**liber, libera, liberum:** free  
**liber, -brī, m.:** book  
**liberī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** children  
**liberō (1):** to set free, release  
**licet, -ēre, -uit** (impers. + dat. & infin.): it is permitted, one may  
**ligneus, -a, -um:** of wood, wooden  
**līs, lītis, f.:** lawsuit  
**littera, -ae, f.:** letter (of the alphabet); pl.: epistle, letter; literature  
**locus, -ī, m.:** place, spot  
**longē** (adv.): far, far off, long way off, away, distant  
**longus, -a, -um:** long  
**loquor, loquī, locūtus sum:** to speak  
**lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus:** to play  
**lūdus, -ī, m.:** game, school  
**lūx, lūcis, f.:** light, light of day, daylight

## —M—

**magis** (adv.): more, rather  
**magister, -trī, m.:** master, teacher  
**magnus, -a, -um:** large, great, important  
**māiōrēs, -um, m. pl.:** ancestors, forefathers  
**mālō, mālī, mālūī:** to wish rather, prefer  
**malum, -ī, n.:** bad thing, evil, misfortune  
**mālum, -ī, n.:** apple  
**malus, -a, -um:** bad, wicked, evil  
**maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsus:** to stay, wait, remain  
**manus, -ūs, f.:** hand; band, company; force, violence  
**mare, maris, n.:** sea  
**māter, -tris, f.:** mother  
**mātrimōnium, -iī, n.:** marriage  
**maximus, -a, -um:** very great, greatest (superlative of **magnus**)  
**medius, -a, -um:** middle, central, the middle of  
**membrum, -ī, n.:** limb, part of the body  
**meminī, -isse** (defective verb): to remember

**memoria, -ae, f.:** memory  
**mēns, mentis, f.:** mind, thought  
**mēnsa, -ae, f.:** table  
**mēnsis, -is, m.:** month  
**merx, mercis, f.:** merchandise, goods  
**metuō, -ere, metuī:** to fear  
**metus, -ūs, m.:** fear, anxiety, apprehension  
**meus, -a, -um:** my  
**mīles, militis, m.:** soldier, infantryman  
**mīlia, -ium, n. pl.:** thousands  
**mille (indecl.):** one thousand  
**minor, minus:** smaller, less  
**mīror (1):** to be amazed at, be surprised at, look at with wonder, admire  
**misceō, -ēre, -uī, mixtus:** to mix, mingle  
**miser, misera, miserum:** poor, wretched, miserable, unhappy  
**miserē (adv.):** miserably, terribly much  
**misericordia, -ae, f.:** pity, mercy  
**mittō, -ere, mīsi, missus:** to send, let fly, throw; omit, not mention;  
**mittere ad hōrās:** to send (someone) to find out the time  
**modus, -ī, m.:** measure, size, limit; rhythm, meter; method, way, manner,  
mode; **modo ... modo:** now ... now; at one time ... at another time  
**moenia, -ium, n. pl.:** walls  
**moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:** to remind, warn, advise, point out  
**mora, -ae, f.:** delay  
**morior, morī, mortuus sum:** to die  
**mors, mortis, f.:** death, destruction  
**mortālis, -e:** mortal, human; **mortālis, -is, m. or f.:** a mortal, a human  
being  
**mortuus, -a, -um:** dead  
**mōs, mōris, m.:** habit, custom, manner; pl.: habits, character  
**mōtus, -ūs, m.:** motion, movement  
**moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus:** to move, arouse  
**mūgītus, -ūs, m.:** lowing, bellowing, mooing  
**multitūdō, -dinis, f.:** great number, multitude, crowd, throng  
**multus, -a, -um:** much, many  
**mundus, -ī, m.:** world, earth, heavens  
**mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to fortify

**mūrus, -ī, m.:** wall, city wall  
**mūtō (1):** to change, exchange

## —N—

**nam (conj.):** for  
**narrō (1):** to tell, relate, narrate, recount  
**nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum:** to be born, spring forth  
**nātūra, -ae, f.:** nature  
**nauta, -ae, m.:** sailor, mariner  
**nāvigō (1):** to sail  
**nāvis, -is, f.:** ship  
**nē (conj. introducing subj.):** that ... not; **nē ... quidem (adv.):**  
not ... even  
**-ne:** enclitic added to the emphatic word at the beginning of a question  
**necesse (indecl.):** necessary  
**necō (1):** to kill  
**neglegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus:** to neglect, disregard  
**negōtium, -iī, n.:** business, affair  
**nēmō, nūllius, nēminī, nēminem, nūllō/ā, m. or f.:** no one, nobody  
**neque or nec (conj.):** and not; **neque ... neque:** neither ... nor  
**nesciō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to not know, be ignorant  
**niger, nigra, nigrum:** black  
**nihil or nīl, n. (indecl.):** nothing  
**nimis (adv.):** too much  
**nimum (adv.):** too, too much, very, very much  
**nisi (conj.):** if not, unless, except  
**nītor, nītī, nīsus sum:** to strive, make an effort  
**nōlō, nōlle, nōluī:** to not want, not wish, refuse  
**nōmen, -minis, n.:** name  
**nōn (adv.):** not; **nōn solum ... sed (etiam):** not only ... but (also)  
**nōndum (adv.):** not yet  
**nōnne:** introduces a question expecting a positive answer  
**nōnus, -a, -um:** ninth  
**nōs, nostrum or nostrī, nōbīs, nōs, nōbīs:** we, us  
**nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus:** to become acquainted with; (in perfect tense)  
know  
**noster, nostra, nostrum:** our, ours  
**nōtus, -a, -um:** known, familiar  
**novem (indecl.):** nine



**novus, -a, -um:** new, recent, strange  
**nox, noctis, f.:** night  
**nūbēs, -is, f.:** cloud, mist  
**nūllus, -a, -um:** none, no  
**num:** introduces a question expecting a negative answer  
**numerus, -ī, m.:** number  
**numquam (adv.):** never  
**nunc (adv.):** now  
**nūptiae, -ārum, f. pl.:** wedding  
**nūtō (1):** to nod, gesture  
**nympha, -ae, f.:** nymph

## —O—

**ō (interjection):** oh! O!  
**ob (prep. + acc.):** because of, on account of  
**oboediēns, -entis (+ dat.):** obedient  
**obses, -sidis, m. or f.:** hostage  
**obsideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus:** besiege  
**occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsus:** to fall down, die, set (referring to the sun)  
**occupātus, -a, -um:** occupied, busy  
**occupō (1):** to seize, occupy  
**occurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus:** to run to meet, run up  
**oculus, -ī, m.:** eye  
**offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātus:** to offer, bring forward  
**officium, -iī, n.:** duty, service  
**oleō, -ēre, -uī:** to smell  
**ōlim (adv.):** at that time, once, formerly  
**omnīnō (adv.):** wholly, entirely  
**omnis, -e:** all, every  
**onus, -neris, n.:** burden  
**oppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to put, place, station, present; match  
**opportūnus, -a, -um:** advantageous  
**opprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus:** to press down, weigh down, put pressure on, suppress, subdue  
**oppugnō (1):** to attack, assault  
**ops, opis, f.:** help, aid; pl.: power, might, resources  
**optimus, -a, -um:** best (superlative of **bonus**)  
**optō (1):** to choose, wish for, desire  
**94 ōrāculum, -ī, n.:** oracle, divine utterance, prophecy

**ōrātiō, -ōnis, f.:** speech, language, style, oration  
**ōrātor, -ōris, m.:** orator, speaker, spokesman  
**ōrātōrius, -a, -um:** oratorical  
**ōrdō, -dinis, m.:** rank, order, socio-economic class; arrangement of ideas  
**orīgō, -ginis, f.:** source, origin  
**ōrnāmentum, -ī, n.:** decoration, fancy clothing  
**ōrō (1):** to beg, entreat, plead, plead with  
**ōscitō (1):** to yawn  
**ōsculum, -ī, n.:** kiss  
**ostendō, -ere, ostendī, ostentus:** to show, exhibit, display; reveal, disclose, declare  
**ōtium, -iī, n.:** leisure, free time, ease, idleness, inactivity  
**ovis, -is, f.:** sheep

## —P—

**pār, paris (+ dat.):** equal, like  
**parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsūrus (+ dat.):** to spare, use sparingly, use carefully  
**parēns, -entis, m. or f.:** parent  
**pāreō, -ēre, -uī (+ dat.):** to obey, be obedient to  
**parō (1):** to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish  
**pars, partis, f.:** part, portion, share  
**parvus, -a, -um:** small, little  
**passus, -ūs, m.:** step; **mīlle passūs:** a mile  
**patēns, -entis:** open, accessible, extensive  
**pater, -tris, m.:** father  
**patior, patī, passus sum:** to allow, permit, suffer  
**patria, -ae, f.:** fatherland, native land  
**paucī, -ae, -a:** few, a few  
**pauper, -eris:** poor, scanty, meager; **m.:** a poor man, a pauper  
**pāvō, -ōnis, m.:** peacock  
**pāx, pācis, f.:** peace  
**peccō (1):** to sin, make a mistake, go wrong  
**pecūnia, -ae, f.:** money  
**pecus, -oris, n.:** cattle, herd  
**pedes, -ditis, m.:** foot-soldier, infantryman  
**pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus:** to push, beat, strike, knock, drive out, repel

**pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsus** (+ gen.): to weigh, value, regard  
**per** (prep. + acc.): through; **per sē**: by oneself, on one's own authority  
**perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus**: to ruin, lose  
**peregrīnor** (1): to travel around, sojourn  
**pereō, -īre, -iī or -ivī, -itus**: to pass away, pass on, die  
**perfectus, -a, -um**: complete, finished, perfect, excellent  
**perīculum, -ī, n.**: danger, risk  
**perpetuus, -a, -um**: perpetual  
**persuādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus** (+ dat.): to persuade, convince  
**perturbō** (1): to disturb, throw into confusion  
**pēs, pedis, m.**: foot  
**pestilentia, -ae, f.**: pestilence, plague  
**philosophia, -ae, f.**: philosophy, love of wisdom  
**piger, pigra, pigrum**: lazy, slow  
**pīrāta, -ae, m.**: pirate  
**placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus** (+ dat.): to please, be pleasing to, satisfy  
**plānē** (adv.): plainly, completely  
**plaustrum, -ī, n.**: wagon, cart  
**plēnus, -a, -um**: full  
**plūrimus, -a, -um**: very much, most (superlative of **multus**)  
**plūs, plūris**: more (comparative of **multus**)  
**poena, -ae, f.**: penalty, punishment; **poenās dare**: to pay the penalty  
**poēta, -ae, m.**: poet  
**polītus, -a, -um**: polished, refined  
**pondus, -deris, n.**: weight, authority  
**pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus**: to put, place; fix, post  
**pōns, pontis, m.**: bridge  
**populus, -ī, m.**: a people, the people, nation  
**porta, -ae, f.**: city gate, gate, entrance  
**possessiō, -ōnis, f.**: possession, occupation, estate  
**possum, posse, potuī**: to be able  
**post** (adv.): afterwards  
**post** (prep. + acc.): after (time); behind (place)  
**posterus, -a, -um**: subsequent, following, next; m. pl.: descendants,  
 posterity  
**potēns, -entis**: powerful, strong  
**potius** (adv.): rather, preferably

**praecīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus:** to cut off  
**praecīlārus, -a, -um:** very clear, very nice, splendid, noble  
**praeda, -ae, f.:** loot  
**praeditus, -a, -um (+ abl.):** endowed (with)  
**praefectus sociōrum:** prefect of the allies, officer who commanded squadrons composed of non-Roman citizens  
**praemittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to send out ahead, send in advance  
**praemium, -iī, n.:** reward  
**praesentia, -ium, n. pl.:** present circumstances  
**praesentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus:** to perceive beforehand  
**praestō, -stāre, -stitī, -stītus:** (+ dat.) to excel, be superior to; (+ acc.) show, exhibit, display  
**praetereō, -īre, -iī or -ivī, -ītus:** to pass by, go by, pass over, omit, elapse  
**premō, -ere, pressī, pressus:** to press, squeeze, chase, attack  
**prex, precis, f.:** prayer  
**prīmus, -a, -um:** first, foremost  
**prō (prep. + abl.):** before, in front of, instead of, on behalf of, for  
**procul (adv.):** far away  
**proelium, -iī, n.:** battle  
**profectō (adv.):** assuredly  
**prōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to make progress  
**prōgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum:** to march forth, advance  
**prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -ītus:** to hold back, check, hinder, prevent, forbid  
**prōnus, -a, -um:** bent forward  
**propinquitās, -tātis, f.:** nearness, proximity  
**prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to put forward, propose, set before  
**propter (prep. + acc.):** near, on account of, because of, for the sake of  
**prōvideō, -ēre, -vidī, -vīsus:** to see to, provide for  
**prōvolō (1):** to fly out, rush forth  
**pudet, -ēre, -uit (impers. + infin.):** it makes one ashamed, it is shameful  
**pudīcitia, -ae, f.:** chastity, modesty, honor, virtue  
**pudīcus, -a, -um:** chaste, modest, virtuous  
**puella, -ae, f.:** girl  
**puer, puerī, m.:** boy  
**pugnō (1):** to fight, do battle  
**pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum:** beautiful  
**putō (1):** to think, ponder, consider, suppose

## —Q—

**quaerō, -ere, quaesivī, quaesītus:** to look for, search for, try to obtain  
**quam** (adv.): how; (conj.): than; (with superl.): as ... as possible  
**quamquam** (conj.): although  
**quantus, -a, -um** (relat. adj.): as great, as much; (interrog. adj.): how great? how much?  
**quārē** (adv.): wherefore, why  
**quartus, -a, -um:** fourth  
**quasi** (adv. & conj.): as if, as it were  
**quattuordecim** (indecl.): fourteen  
**querulus, -a, -um:** prone to complain (about trifles)  
**quī, quae, quod** (relat. pron. & interrog. adj.): who, which, what, that  
**quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque** (indef. pron.): whoever, whatever  
**quīdam, quaedam, quiddam** (indef. pron.) or **quoddam** (indef. adj.): (as pron.) a certain one or thing, someone, something; (as adj.) a certain, a kind of  
**quidem** (adv.): indeed  
**quiēs, -ētis, f.:** rest, repose  
**quīnque** (indecl.): five  
**quis, quid** (indef. pron. after **sī, nisi, nē, and num**): someone, something, anyone, anything  
**quis? quid?** (interrog. pron.): who? what?  
**quisquam, quicquam** (indef. pron.): anyone, anything  
**quisque, quaeque, quodque** (indef. pron.): each  
**quisquis, quicquid** (indef. pron.): whoever, whatever  
**quō** (rel. adv.): to which place; (interrog. adv.): to what place? whither?  
**quod** (conj.): because; **quod sī:** but if  
**quondam** (adv.): once, at one time  
**quoniam** (conj.): because, seeing that, since

## —R—

**rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptus:** to snatch  
**rāstrum, -ī, n.:** rake, toothed hoe  
**ratio, -ōnis, f.:** calculation, consideration, reason, method  
**recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** to keep back, keep in reserve, withdraw  
**rēctus, -a, -um:** straight, right, proper  
**reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to give back, repeat  
**redeō, -īre, -iī or -ivī, -itus:** to go back, return

**rēgia, -ae, f.:** palace  
**rēgnō (1):** to be king, reign, rule  
**regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus:** to rule  
**relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus:** to leave behind  
**remaneō, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsus:** to remain  
**remōtus, -a, -um:** removed, distant, remote  
**rēs, reī, f.:** thing, matter, affair, object; **rēs pūblica:** state, government  
**respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus:** to answer  
**restituō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtus:** to restore  
**reveniō, -venīre, -vēmī, -ventus:** to come again, return, come back  
**revocō (1):** to call back, recall, withdraw (troops)  
**rēx, rēgis, m.:** king  
**rīdeō, -ēre, rīsī, rīsus:** to laugh at, ridicule, smile upon  
**rōbustus, -a, -um:** strong, hardy  
**rogō (1):** to ask, inquire  
**rūgōsus, -a, -um:** wrinkled  
**rūmor, -ōris, m.:** talk, rumor, popular opinion, fame, reputation  
**rursus (adv.):** back, back again  
**rūsticus, -a, -um:** rustic, rural, simple

## —S—

**sacerdōs, -dōtis, m.:** priest; **f.:** priestess  
**saepe (adv.):** often  
**saevus, -a, -um:** fierce, violent, savage  
**saltem (adv.):** at least  
**salūs, -ūtis, f.:** health, welfare, prosperity, safety  
**salveō, -ēre:** to be well; **salvē** or **salvēte:** hello!  
**salvus, -a, -um:** safe, unhurt  
**sanguis, -inis, m.:** blood, bloodshed  
**sapientia, -ae, f.:** wisdom  
**sapiō, -ere, sapīvī:** to taste, have flavor; be wise, have understanding  
**satis (indecl.):** enough  
**scelus, -eris, n.:** wicked deed, crime, wickedness, calamity  
**schola, -ae, f.:** school  
**scientia, -ae, f.:** knowledge, skill  
**sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus:** to know  
**scopulus, -ī, m.:** rock, cliff  
**scribō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus:** to write, draw  
**sēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus:** to withdraw, retire



**secō, -āre, secuī, sectus:** to cut up  
**secundus, -a, -um:** following, next, second  
**sed** (conj.): but  
**sēdō (1):** to soothe, calm  
**sēgregō (1):** to segregate, separate  
**sēiūnctus, -a, -um:** separated, distinct  
**semel** (adv.): once  
**semper** (adv.): always  
**sempiternus, -a, -um:** everlasting, eternal  
**senātor, -tōris, m.:** senator  
**senātus, -ūs, m.:** senate, senate session  
**senectūs, -tūtis, f.:** old age  
**senēscō, -ere, senuī:** to grow old  
**senex, senis:** aged, old; (as a noun, m.) old man  
**sententia, -ae, f.:** opinion, view  
**sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus:** to perceive, notice  
**septem** (indecl.): seven  
**sequor, sequī, secūtus sum:** to follow, escort, accompany, pursue  
**sermō, -ōnis, m.:** conversation, talk  
**serpēns, -entis, m. or f.:** snake, sea-serpent  
**serviō, -īre, -ivī, -ītus:** to serve, be devoted to, be a servant or slave  
**servitium, -iī, n.:** service, servitude  
**servitūs, -tūtis, f.:** slavery, servitude  
**servō (1):** to preserve, protect  
**servus, -ī, m.:** slave  
**sescentī, -ae, -a:** six hundred  
**sevērus, -a, -um:** strict  
**sex** (indecl.): six  
**sī** (conj.): if  
**sīcut or sīcutī** (adv. or conj.): just like, just as, just as if  
**significō (1):** to show, indicate, point out  
**signum, -ī, n.:** sign, proof  
**silentium, -iī, n.:** silence; **silentium significāre:** to signal for silence, call for silence  
**sileō, -ēre, -uī:** to leave unmentioned, say nothing about  
**silva, -ae, f.:** forest, woods  
**similis, -e** (+ gen. or dat.): similar, resembling, like  
**similiter** (adv.): similarly

**simul** (adv.): at the same time  
**sincērē** (adv.): sincerely, honestly  
**sine** (prep. + abl.): without  
**singulāris, -e**: singular, unique  
**sinō, -ere, sīvī, situs**: to allow  
**situs, -a, -um**: situated, placed, located  
**sōl, sōlis, m.**: the sun  
**soleō, -ēre, solitus sum**: to be in the habit of, be accustomed  
**sōlum** (adv.): only, merely; **nōn sōlum ... sed (etiam)**: not only ... but  
 (also)  
**sōlus, -a, -um**: alone, only  
**solūtus, -a, -um**: loosened, unfettered  
**somnus, -ī, m.**: sleep  
**spectō (1)**: to look at, regard  
**spēlunca, -ae, f.**: cave, grotto  
**spērō (1)**: to hope for, expect, look forward to, trust  
**spēs, speī, f.**: hope, expectation, apprehension  
**splendor, -ōris, m.**: brightness, shine  
**stagnum, -ī, n.**: pool of water  
**statua, -ae, f.**: statue  
**stilus, -ī, m.**: stylus, instrument for writing on wax tablets  
**strangulō (1)**: to strangle, choke  
**studeō, -ēre, -uī (+ dat.)**: to desire, be eager for, study, apply oneself  
**studium, -iī, n.**: eagerness, keenness, devotion  
**stultus, -a, -um**: foolish  
**suāvis, -e**: sweet, pleasant  
**sub** (prep. + abl.): under, beneath; (prep. + acc.): along under  
**subraucus, -a, -um**: rather hoarse, husky-sounding  
**subsellium, -iī, n.**: bench, seat (in the lawcourt)  
**subtilis, -e**: fine, thin, precise  
**\_\_\_\_, suī, sibi, sē, sē** (reflex. pron.): himself, herself, itself, themselves  
**sum, esse, fuī, futūrus**: to be, exist  
**sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus**: to take up, lay hold of  
**super** (prep. + acc. or abl.): above, on top of  
**superbus, -a, -um**: haughty, proud  
**superior, -ius**: more advanced, stronger  
**superō (1)**: to be left over, overcome, conquer, survive

**supplicō (1)** (+ dat.): to pray to

**surgō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus:** to rise

**suscēseō, -ēre, -cēnsuī, -cēnsus:** to be angry

**suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** to undertake, catch, support, pick up,  
resume

**suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēnsus:** to hang up, suspend

**suus, -a, -um:** his, her, its, their (own)

## —T—

**taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:** to be silent

**tam** (adv.): so; **tam diū dum:** so long as

**tamen** (adv.): yet, nevertheless, still

**tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctus:** to touch, handle, taste

**tantum** (adv.): only

**tantus, -a, -um:** of such size, so great

**taurus, -ī, m.:** bull

**tempestās, -tātis, f.:** weather, storm

**templum, -ī, n.:** temple, shrine, sanctuary

**temptō (1):** to try (out), test

**tempus, -oris, n.:** time

**teneō, -ēre, -uī, tentus:** to hold

**terra, -ae, f.:** earth, ground, land

**terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:** to frighten, scare

**testis, -is, m. or f.:** witness, eye-witness

**tignum, -ī, n.:** log, stick, trunk of a tree

**timeō, -ere, -uī:** to fear, be afraid of

**timor, -ōris, m.:** fear, alarm, dread

**tolerō (1):** to bear, tolerate

**tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus:** to lift, raise; abolish, destroy

**tot** (indecl. adj.): so many

**tōtus, -a, -um:** whole, entire

**tractō (1):** to drag, pull; treat, handle, manage

**trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to hand down

**trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:** to lead across, bring over

**trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractus:** to lead, drag, draw

**trāns** (prep. + acc.): across, over

**trānseō, -īre, -iī or -īvī, -itus:** to go across, cross, pass through

**trecentī, -ae, -a:** three hundred

**trēs, tria:** three

**tribūnal, -ālis, n.:** raised platform for magistrates' chairs

**tribūnus militum:** military tribune, officer who could command a legion in the Roman army  
**tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē:** you (singular)  
**tuba, -ae, f.:** trumpet, war-trumpet  
**tum (adv.):** then, at that time  
**tundō, -ere, tutudī, tūnsus:** to hit, strike  
**turpis, -e:** ugly, deformed, foul, dirty, obscene, disgraceful  
**tuus, -a, -um:** your, yours (singular)  
**tyrannus, -ī, m.:** tyrant

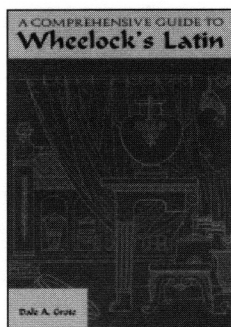
## —U—

**ubi** (rel. adv. & conj.): where, when; (interrog. adv.): where?  
**ultimus, -a, -um:** last, final  
**ūmidus, -a, -um:** wet, liquid  
**umquam** (adv.): ever, at any time  
**ūnus, -a, -um:** one  
**urbs, urbis, f.:** city  
**ūsitātus, -a, -um:** customary, usual, ordinary  
**ūsus, -ūs, m.:** use, experience  
**ut** or **utī** (adv. or conj. introducing indic. or subj.): as, just as, when, that, so that, in order that  
**uter, utra, utrum:** which (of two)  
**uterque, utraque, utrumque:** each (of two), either one  
**utinam** (conj.): if only, would that (introducing a wish)  
**ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum** (+ abl.): to use, make use of, enjoy; practice, experience  
**utrum ... an** or **utrum ... -ne:** whether ... or  
**uxor, -ōris, f.:** wife

## —V—

**valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus:** to be strong, have power, be well; **valē** or **valēte:** good-bye!  
**vector, -ōris, m.:** passenger, seafarer  
**vehementius** (adv.): more emphatically  
**vel** (conj.): or  
**vēlum, -ī, n.:** sail  
**velut** or **velutī** (adv. or conj.): just as, just like, even as, as if  
**veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus:** to come

**venter, -tris, m.:** stomach, belly  
**ventus, -ī, m.:** wind  
**verbum, -ī, n.:** word  
**vereor, -ērī, veritus sum:** to be afraid of, fear  
**vērītās, -tātis, f.:** truth, reality, truthfulness, honesty  
**vērō (adv.):** in truth, indeed  
**versus, -ūs, m.:** turning; line, verse  
**vertō, -ere, vertī, versus:** to turn, change  
**vērus, -a, -um:** true, real  
**vester, vestra, vestrum:** your, yours (plural)  
**vexillum, -ī, n.:** military banner, flag, standard  
**via, -ae, f.:** way, road, street  
**vīcīnus, -a, -um:** neighboring  
**victima, -ae, f.:** sacrificial beast, victim  
**vīctus, -ūs, m.:** food, sustenance, means of living  
**videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus:** to see, look at  
**videor, -ērī, vīsus sum:** to seem, seem best  
**vigeō, -ēre, -uī:** to thrive, be lively  
**vigilō (1):** to be awake, be vigilant; **vigilāns, -antis:** watchful, diligent  
**vīgintī (indecl.):** twenty  
**vīncō, -ere, vīcī, victus:** to conquer, vanquish, get the better of  
**vīnum, -ī, n.:** wine  
**vir, virī, m.:** man, hero  
**virgō, -ginis, f.:** maiden, young girl  
**virtūs, -tūtis, f.:** manliness, strength, valor, virtue  
**vīs, vīs, f.:** force, power  
**vīta, -ae, f.:** life  
**vitium, -iī, n.:** fault, vice, crime  
**vituperō (1):** to blame, censure  
**vīvō, -ere, vīxī, vīctus:** to live  
**vīvus, -a, -um:** living, running, fresh  
**vocō (1):** to call, summon  
**volō, velle, voluī:** to want, wish; **volēns, -entis:** willing, ready  
**volō (1):** to fly  
**voluptās, -tātis, f.:** pleasure, enjoyment, delight  
**vōs, vestrum or vestrī, vōbīs, vōs, vōbīs:** you (plural)  
**vōx, vōcis, f.:** voice



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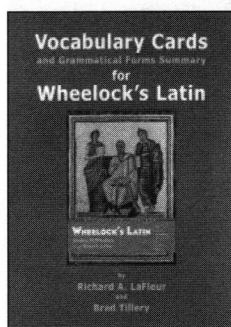
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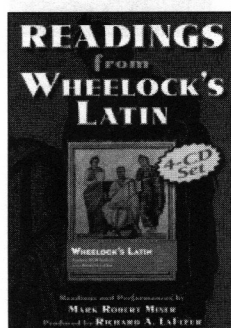


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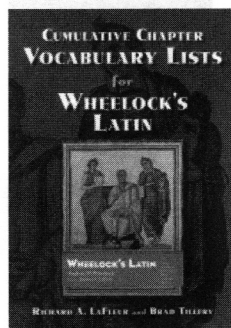
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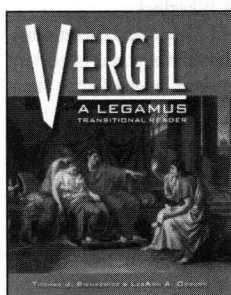
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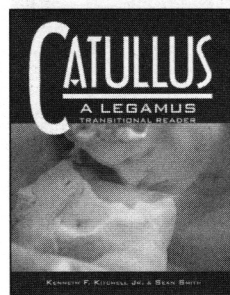
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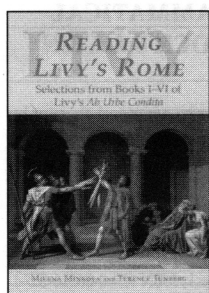
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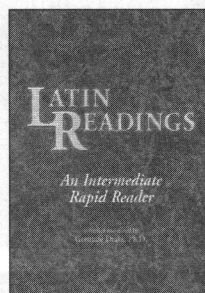
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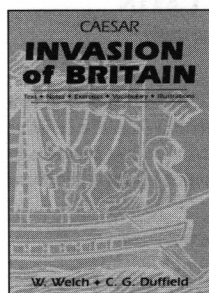
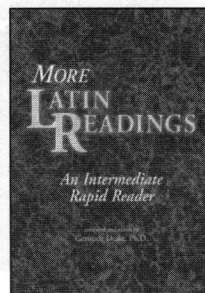
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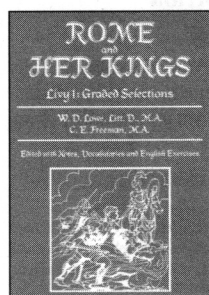
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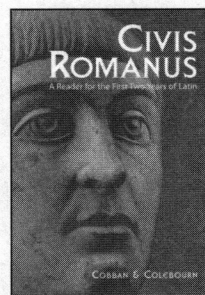
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